



Can Jim fix it?

Mrs Williams faced a major test of her political weight in the Cabinet this week. Not only was she trying to get at least a general commitment to review and improve educational maintenance grants attached to the Government's policy for unemployed young people. Her Green Paper on education was also being considered.

On the Green Paper, too, she reportedly has the support of many men and women such as Mr Varley. Indeed cynical observers claim that robustness about the importance of standards and discipline is greater in the less formal higher education minister personally received.

White Lion at bay

By the time this issue appears, it will be known whether the narrow majority decision of the Labour group in the Inner London Education Authority to refuse support for the White Lion Free School has done what the ILEA schools sub-committee which met yesterday.

It is ironic that a week after the appearance of the Government's third White Paper, promising increased help for attempts to improve the social and economic distress of depressed urban areas, the largest education authority should have a wide berth to a school catering for some of the boys and girls in the area.

Conciliation or collision?

Mr Fred Jarvis is quoted as saying that they could easily pay for the extra teachers out of reserves or the contingency fund. But the authority has already run down reserves to well below the level recommended by the Government and the 'retention' of reserves is a heavy burden.

All this means that the NUT should blame the Government as well as Oxfordshire. What is happening in Oxfordshire follows directly from Mr Hendry's policies and Mr Peter Shore's application of them. No amount of double-edged can conceal the fact that government policy on expenditure can only be met in places like Oxfordshire by cuts in teacher employment.

The forthcoming Green Paper will ask each i.e.a. to carry out a curriculum review. CONRAD RAINBOW, chief education officer for Lancashire, one of the authorities furthest advanced in working out a curriculum and standardized tests of achievement, here sets out what such a review should aim at

At the heart of the core

The curriculum of all schools cathechises the aims and objectives of the part schools play in the development of children and young people. Compulsory subjects, it is the vehicle through which knowledge and understanding are achieved and reasoning and skills are developed.

How much more we can do in school subject terms requires careful thought. Other subjects contribute to the ethos of the school community itself is a major influence. Perhaps we cannot hope for more given the very limited time in the course of a year which children spend in school. Here at least, we cannot escape its past responsibility.

Just as I believe, a real chance of achieving general agreement as to what the curriculum is along such lines as these. This view is not original but an attempt to summarize what professional educators and others have long believed. There is some merit in his explicit formulation and if some such formulation commands national support then stage one at least has been passed.

But moving on from such generalizations to stage two is infinitely more difficult. It leaves the realm of educational philosophy and enters the real world of the classroom and what we are demanding of the teacher confronted in every lesson with 30 or more youngsters of widely varying abilities, ambitions, backgrounds and degrees of motivation.

The real difficulty stems not from subjects or balance but the detailed content. It has rightly been pointed out that a wide range of material is included in the label 'curriculum'. The same is true of most other subjects. But a real difficulty is to attempt to list the materials themselves to list the skills which they regarded as essential for the child to acquire before leaving school. This surely points the way ahead.

Bearing in mind the overall goals, we must commission the subject specialists to outline the minimum content of a five-year course designed to achieve these goals? Considerable choice must still be allowed and, as I have already said, the method of teaching must be left entirely to the teacher.

Must we then rest content with no more than a general formulation of curricular objectives? I think not. Practical considerations determine that we talk in terms of subjects.

Most would probably accept mathematics, English, science and a modern language as an essential basis or core for the majority of pupils to the age of 16. Of equal importance, if our general aims are to be realized, we must include drama, music, art, physical education and religious education for the time being because its importance justifies greater debate than has been given to it so far.

Let us look forward to what we want to achieve. National consensus locally implemented. We have of course been talking about a growing number of places, including Oxfordshire, which constitute our education system. It could make our system more vigorous and give us more vigorous support, could we not? The already large number of places where realistic and rigorous education by the local authority is being given.

Letters to the Editor

Union inquisition

Sir,—I ask Hendry's advocacy of the closed shop is frankly alarming (June 10). This new species of intolerance shows how similar in spirit are the new zealots of the materialist left to the old fanatics of the theological right.

Eyeing right

Mr. Hendry's advocacy of the closed shop is frankly alarming (June 10). This new species of intolerance shows how similar in spirit are the new zealots of the materialist left to the old fanatics of the theological right.

At present, the conspicuous objection to strike action is noble. It is, of course, the authority which will do the actual sacking. But it is the secular arm, the Grand Inquisitor, who will be the target.

Mrs Williams's shaky ground in Cabinet fight for 16-19s

by Ariol Stevens and Mark Jackson

Only a general commitment to improve educational maintenance allowances is likely to be made when the government announces its decision on the Holland scheme for jobless school leavers next week. This was the most Mrs Shirley Williams, the Education Secretary, could hope to achieve when the subject was discussed by the Cabinet yesterday. She was counting on the Prime Minister's personal agreement to a general statement in favour of reviewing the allowances with a view to improving them next year.

To match the Holland proposals with grants for all those staying in full-time education would cost £150m a year. It would, the Department estimate, bring an extra 100,000 pupils into full-time education with consequent effects upon capital costs. This, it concludes, would at best have to be seen as a long-term proposal for consideration if and when the economic climate improves.

In the short term, therefore, the DES proposes a less comprehensive scheme based on the Scottish model. Maintenance grants would be discretionary and means-tested but they would be paid on a uniform national scale. This would provide £9 a week for 16 and 17-year-olds or school, £11 a week for further education, and £14 a week for 18-year-olds in school, £16 in further education.

Leavers force up unemployment

School leavers registering as unemployed last month pushed the United Kingdom jobless figures up to 1,450,055. The Department of Employment announced this week that an extra 104,002 young people were unable to find work after leaving school in May and early June. This increase nearly matches the rise in total unemployment and takes the jobless young people statistic up to 149,080.

Students seeking vacation work and registering for benefit if they do not find it will also swell the totals, if only for one or two months. Vacancies for school leavers notified to careers offices fell by 5,440 to 27,577. The worse affected region was Northern Ireland where 11.2 per cent of the working population was unemployed. Scotland and the North followed with 8.6 per cent. Wales, 7.6 per cent. North-west, 7.5 per cent and the South-west, 6.7 per cent. The least affected area was the South-east with 4.4 per cent. The national average is 6.2 per cent.

Strike-NUT acts on jobs

overting the strike is on appeal to the national disputes machinery. Mr Stratford expects conciliation to be opened in Oxford to handle the complaint. Mr Jarvis, general secretary, said this strike action marks a major development in the history of the union. He said the union's action against expenditure cuts is a major development in the history of the union.

MPs oppose meal price rise

The Government was urged by 119 of its own backbenchers this week to withdraw the proposals for a 10p a day increase in the price of school meals due to take effect in September. Signatories to a House of Commons motion to this effect represented all shades of opinion among Labour MPs.

Cash to tackle delinquency

The Government has announced a £10m fund to help people running schemes for juvenile delinquents. Mr David Emmels, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced this today.

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ILEA moves to muzzle the White Lion's roar

by Owen Surridge

End of term may also see the end of London's White Lion Free School following an ILEA Labour group decision not to provide the funds the school urgently needs if it is to survive. After the caucus meeting Sir Ashley Bramall, leader of the ILEA, admitted that the authority had no plans for educating the 40-odd children involved although it is known that they would have difficulty fitting into ordinary schools.

Another supporter was Mrs Anne Page, a member of the Labour group and of the ILEA sub-committee who said: "If this does mean the end of the school I shall be terribly sad. A school like this does offer opportunities for alternative thinking outside the mainstream." She said the people who run the school were grappling with real inner city problems and deserved support.

The White Lion Free School is asking the ILEA to underwrite all its educational activities, an estimated £27,000 out of an annual budget totalling some £40,000. The authority already pays £2,000 a year towards the cost of school dinners and for youth activities in the grounds. The school claims it is asking for no more than the amount the ILEA would have to pay if it was providing education for the children in the normal way.

The Labour group's decision appears to have gone against the recent plea from other Labour members and from the opposition party to develop a more flexible attitude to the school. Since many of the children involved have already been rejected by ILEA schools it is feared that many of them will not find places. As we go to press their fate hangs in the balance.

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Big band from Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex, rehearsing for the National Festival of Music for Youth which will take place on July 9 at the Royal Festival Hall. The festival is sponsored by the TES and the Association of Music Instrument Industries.

Music hits right note for jobs

Employers are increasingly prepared to accept a music degree as a qualification for a wide range of careers, a one-day conference for sixth formers was told last week.

The conference was organized by the University of London's Goldsmiths' College and was designed not only to acquaint prospective music students with the courses and facilities at Goldsmiths', but also to examine the relevance of a music degree to a future career. Miss Margaret Farnes, careers officer at the University of East Anglia, who has made a special study of employing prospects for music graduates, had sponsored encouragement to offer.

While most of those who took a degree in music would probably have to get a further qualification for their subsequent career, evidence from 1970 showed music graduates to be more versatile than most, and consequently more successful in finding permanent employment. This was so despite the economic cuts affecting the music professions and the labour market generally.

Sixth-formers today, said Miss Farnes, were thinking very carefully about university courses. More than ever they understood that decisions taken now had important implications for the future. For those contemplating a musical career, the temptation to leave school and go directly to work might be strong, but it had to be weighed against the advantage of a university degree.

In today's volatile employment market, too narrow a specialisation was often a disadvantage. Students were warned, however, not to regard a music course as a way of putting off a career decision, or as a convenient catch-all qualification. A degree course in music ought still to be regarded as an academic course, even though the element of vocational training, especially for performers, might be greater than most.

Music graduates in the tertiary sector were generally wanted if they could play an instrument, sing, or dance, and music was found to be a greater than average determinant to succeed. Music graduates were generally better placed in looking for work than school leavers and those trained at specialist music academies, showing the importance of a general academic training and of keeping options open.

Figures from 1976 showed that 82 British music graduates found employment in no less than 16 different professions six months after graduation. A surprising number of these careers were related to music, though some graduates chose to keep music as a hobby and find a living in a completely different walk of life. In fact, he added, if more women people went into business careers like accountancy the world of music might benefit a great deal.
Robin Macdonald

Jobs teachers are being forced to seek new outlets

Rush for overseas work

by Betka Zamoyask

Jobs for teachers of English as a foreign language and EFL training courses are being flooded with applications from unemployed teachers. A job for an English language teacher in Tripoli, Libya, advertised a few weeks ago, had more than 134 applications, half of them from trained teachers. A similar job would have been hard to fill a few years ago.

Mr John Havcraft, director general of International House, who organizes training courses and the recruitment of EFL teachers throughout the world, said his organization had stopped promoting courses because it had so many applicants. It is already over-subscribed for posts in the least popular places and its training courses are booked up until the end of November.

Qualified teachers are prominent among the applicants, and the recent shortage of jobs for the newly qualified has sent an increasing number at the direction of International House.

"Out of work teachers and students fresh from teacher training colleges are turning to us as a source of the few jobs left," said Mr Havcraft. "Obviously we can help a certain amount, but a teacher unemployment. There are now language schools opening up all the time, but unfortunately many of the teachers, who come to us as a last resort, are not the sort of people we are looking for.

"Those who have been through teacher training find it difficult to adapt to our methods. We would rather train graduates who tend to be more adventurous and much more flexible."

Seeking teachers are also swelling the queue of applicants. "We get quite a number who are dis-

Pursuit of academic respectability—but will it produce better teachers?

Stephen Cohen reports on two sharply contrasting views of teacher training

The Government's reorganization of teacher training, which is now virtually complete, will not produce better teachers, according to the principal of a college of education in Ambleside.

Mr William Percival, head of Charlotte Mason College, writing in the National Union of Teachers' Secondary Education Journal, says "one has asked either, if the changes will lead to more competent teachers."

At the end of the 'sixties the college had no friends, he says, and academic standards on entry and on leaving standards on exit were generally low with non-demanding programs of teaching and expectations. The gulf between theory and practice, and between the study of academic subjects and of education, was a continuous source of criticism both by students and the teachers in the schools.

"In pursuit of a false sense of academic respectability many subjects were taught, some which completely failed to relate them to the professional nature of the course. It is vital to enquire whether the changes, institutional and curricular, now being introduced will produce courses and teachers more adequately prepared for their work than those so criticized in the 'fifties and 'sixties."

"Indeed, some of the courses which are being offered in the polytechnics and large colleges of higher education, in which courses can be made up of various unrelated subjects, 'tapped up' with some practical education, will produce teachers much more inadequately prepared for their work than those so criticized in the 'fifties and 'sixties."

"There is a grave danger that in the search for a consecutive pattern and for diversification, and for moving teacher training into small units in very large institutions, the professional will be lost and the children of the 'eighties and 'nines will suffer."

Mr Percival argues for a concurrent system of training where the understanding of the child and the pedagogical skills are developed and nurtured alongside the growing grasp of the academic areas.

The advantages of consecutive training was that it provided an administratively convenient structure. "No claims were made that it possessed inherent educational and



"Frankly, I think it's been over-drawn"

Unions back plan to rescue savings scheme

All teachers' unions are supporting a proposal to set up a Money Management Association to replace the National Savings Movement which will cease to exist next March. The movement is a voluntary organization with Civil Service support and its aim has been to encourage individual saving and good money management.

The movement has been under the death sentence since July last year when the government announced its withdrawal of all Civil Service back-up staff by next March as part of spending cuts. The National Savings Committee has been searching for a new role since then. It has been keen to preserve its money management education programme which has been "consistently successful" according to Sir John Anstey, the committee's chairman.

A money management association would bring together the goodwill and experience of teachers and others responsible for training young people, together with the expertise and knowledge of those national institutions able and willing to take a broad and long-term view of the savings market.

The new association would receive £25,000 a year from the Government and the committee in carrying out their support. However, time is running out. Sir John emphasized last week when he announced the new proposal. Civil Servants were already leaving and the organization could run down beyond the point of a return. He hopes that the Treasury will soon set up a working party to get the new association started.

Mr John Gray, president of the National Union of Teachers, praised the pupil-operated bank scheme which was increasingly used in schools. One of the conveners of the school warned that, with the demise of the movement, individual organizations such as clearing banks were already putting pressure on schools to take over their savings schemes.

"If there is no national organization controlling promotional activities, we are subject to the commercial jungle and schools do not want this," he said.

Training colleges blamed for slump in standards

Colleges of education were accused last week of sending teachers out into schools inadequately prepared. The president of the Association of Career Teachers, Mrs Kay Wareham, in her presidential address to the association's annual conference in Leeds blamed training colleges for declining standards.

"Every year I have students in my classroom on school practice, and every year I am appalled at the inadequate preparation they receive before being sent into schools," she said.

"Over the years I have noticed a steady deterioration in the standards of both students and their tutors. I see inadequate lesson notes and preparation, spelling mistakes on the blackboard, bad grammar and poor diction when talking in the class, and so on. It is not as if the standards have ever been high. I was in training."

Mrs Wareham said she was horrified most of all by the acceptance of the colleges that little can be done once a student has been accepted.

"The remedy would seem obvious—a much more rigorous investigation of suitability before a student is accepted, and a reintroduction of the personal interview which was a prerequisite in my day, and which is the only way, at this stage, in

which the personality of the would-be teacher can be evaluated."

"Standards have suffered in the hands of the reformists, many of whom have gone all out for new and untried methods simply because they are different."

Stability and dedication had become unmoded, she felt. "Probationary teachers in my area are advised to seek a secure post after two years teaching. When these people reach the top they can afford to sit back and vegetate, secure in the knowledge that they are an immovable fixture until the day they retire."

Mrs Wareham also hit out at local authority advisers. "They do not appear to me to be very effective. In many cases they are out of touch with the classroom situation and also often a visit to a school is spent solely in the head's room."

"Many of the experiments which have been carried out in schools in the name of progress can be directly attributed to the influence of advisers who have a major say in promotion appointments."

The association, which has about a thousand members, will debate a closed shop in teaching, and split-site schools, in which both national express opposition, and moral education and management courses for heads, which have attracted millions of support.

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Plea for graduate status in a 'learned profession'

A five-year teacher training course proposed by the National Association of Schoolmasters-Union of Teachers this week, in a paper presented to the annual conference of the NUTS, would endow the AS-UWT endorse the consecutive system and want to add on another

Six weeks would have to be spent in a school before starting this study year. The proposal would give the student a chance to decide if he or she had made the right choice and would also lead to an assessment of the students' potential.

Practical training would not begin until the end of the theory year. Satisfactory completion of the first two stages would lead to 'assistant teacher' status and before a job was offered, the applicants would have to satisfy an interview panel board that they had the right personal qualities.

Successful completion of this induction period would bring the trainee to the level of 'qualified teacher' which would guarantee employment.

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France

The school war embarrasses the left

from Joan Smyth

PARIS With only nine months to go before the French national elections, M. Jean Cornec, 58 year old lawyer and President of the Parents' Association for pupils of state schools (the strong left-wing association with one million adherents has given the majority parties a wonderful present.

The left-wing press projected the old conflict between state secular education and the private Catholic schools. He did it at the beginning of June at the federation's annual meeting in Abil by calling on his members to act as "missionaries for the only real scholastic freedom, freedom from denominationalism".

The left-wing press projected and called M. Cornec the "blunderer from Abil". The Socialist Party's minister for education, M. Louis Mexandeau, said: "The Socialist Party has already said, and repeatedly said, that we have absolutely no intention of re-lighting the flame of the old school war."

The reason for M. Cornec's unwellcome intervention lies in the man himself. A militant anti-clerical, the son of two schoolteachers who were already fighting against Catholic schools when he was a child, he has never let go.

The growing popularity of private schools and the approaches made by the left to comprehensive have contributed to his outburst.

Some state financing is already given to private schools. A law brought into force by M. Michel Debré, when Prime Minister in 1959, allowed for direct aid to private schools on condition they would accept some state control over teaching staff, school attendance and discipline, but otherwise it left them free to administer their schools as they wished, and to employ non-denominational teachers accepted it.

A later scheme brought more money—and more state control. If the schools had been open for longer than five years, with a minimum number of pupils, properly trained staff, and the right kind of installations, and facilities, the state would pay the teachers' salaries and social security and training, give grants for books, scholarships and help towards transport. The rest had to come from fees.

In the 1977 budget, aid for private schools was voted to the extent of 5.8m francs (£688,000), 10 per cent of the whole education budget of more than 58 billion francs (£6.8bn). Although only 2 million schoolchildren attend private schools in France against 10.8 million for the state schools, the importance of the private school system as a political weapon has been growing over the past few years.

The private schools are very different from English public schools. With one or two notable exceptions they are not particularly expensive and do they not produce an educational elite. In the past the private schools were considered to be the refuge of the "canonics" or dunces.

But because of the unrest and politicalisation of the lycées, the strikes among the teachers and lack of discipline in the state schools, more and more parents are now starting their children out in the private system and are not waiting for them to be weeded out of a lycée at 11 if considered unsuitable for the tough standards of the baccalauréat.

It has never really been a question of money; the lycées were always considered the best. Now parents are not so sure. Even left-wing non-Catholic parents begin to send their children to private Catholic schools.

Private independent education in France is almost overwhelmingly Catholic, 93.2 per cent. About 400,000 French children attend private non-denominational schools. In contrast to the Catholic private schools, the non-denominational schools flourish in the towns and cities rather than in the country. Out of the 1,200 or so non-denominational schools, half are in or around Paris and most of



Communist leader M. Georges Marchais playing it down.

these specialise in secondary education. As well as their full-time teaching staff, most of them have additional part-time staff from the state schools who are allowed to give up to a maximum of six hours' lessons in their spare time.

One possibility is the lowering of the starting age for compulsory schooling from seven to six. Europe's highest to six. The Finnish government have already said they will make the change and Norway is currently considering it.

Most Nordic local authorities have gone some way towards meeting parental demand for pre-comprehensive classes for six-year-olds, but availability is still patchy. It is good in towns, but poor elsewhere.

Two years ago, Sweden—one of the most backward in nursery provision—launched a massive five-year programme to create 100,000 new places by 1980. The proportion of all pre-school children whose parents work or study that can be catered for is expected to increase from 50 to 80 per cent.

Other trends, predicted in the report include the growth of school councils, more flexible curricula, less streaming and the creation of a smoother transition between comprehensive and upper secondary schooling.

The report, *Grunnskolen i Norden*, by Jostein Onnes of Trondheim University in Norway is part of the Nordic Council's programme to co-ordinate educational development in the five nations. It follows a similar survey in 1968 by Sixten Macklund of the Swedish National Board of Education, and charts the common progress of Nordic education in the last nine years.

The biggest change is the introduction of a nine-year compulsory school on the model legislated for by Sweden in 1962. Fully implemented in Norway and Denmark, the reform has so far taken seven years in Finland. It reaches Iceland this August and the new country by 1981-82. Iceland's three-year-old law is expected to be fully in force by 1984.

Nevertheless differences remain. While only 0.4 per cent of seven to 16-year-olds in Sweden and Norway go to private schools, 18 per cent of Finns in the age group are enrolled in Denmark, 5.2 per cent of seven to 13-year-olds and 9.1 per cent of 14 to 16-year-olds attend private tuition.

Both Norway and Denmark allow pupils to leave at 14. In Denmark about 2.2 per cent leave (just over half to enter vocational training) while 0.91 per cent of Norwegians content among teachers and parents in a number of the schools, in spite of their results were generally recognised as poor, and in others they were simply chaotic.

There were many reasons for the failures. Many experimental schools had insufficient finance and had no basic teaching materials, no libraries and teaching staff were too busy themselves for the task of planning and co-ordinating their own teaching programmes because of the failure of the government to reform the wage system and to improve good young graduates teaching careers.

But perhaps the most important reason for the failure was—the disillusionment of teachers with their professional and social prospects.

The government quickly began to deal with its experimental schools, but mainly because of the extra cost of teachers, and not because of the failure of the system to introduce a reform of schooling. A reformed system has been quietly introduced. Meanwhile the experimental schools are gradually being closed down. New ministerial budgets have cut the budgets of schools which began a full programme in the past year. The extension of full schooling in Italy is now impossible.

Finland

An earlier start to schooling?

Mike Duckenfield,
Scandinavia correspondent,
looks at the predictions
of a Nordic Council report

Fewer school marks, greater local power over curricula and increased nursery provision are among major trends projected for education in the three Scandinavian countries over the next decade in a recent Nordic Council report.

One possibility is the lowering of the starting age for compulsory schooling from seven to six. Europe's highest to six. The Finnish government have already said they will make the change and Norway is currently considering it.

Most Nordic local authorities have gone some way towards meeting parental demand for pre-comprehensive classes for six-year-olds, but availability is still patchy. It is good in towns, but poor elsewhere.

Two years ago, Sweden—one of the most backward in nursery provision—launched a massive five-year programme to create 100,000 new places by 1980. The proportion of all pre-school children whose parents work or study that can be catered for is expected to increase from 50 to 80 per cent.

Other trends, predicted in the report include the growth of school councils, more flexible curricula, less streaming and the creation of a smoother transition between comprehensive and upper secondary schooling.

The report, *Grunnskolen i Norden*, by Jostein Onnes of Trondheim University in Norway is part of the Nordic Council's programme to co-ordinate educational development in the five nations. It follows a similar survey in 1968 by Sixten Macklund of the Swedish National Board of Education, and charts the common progress of Nordic education in the last nine years.

The biggest change is the introduction of a nine-year compulsory school on the model legislated for by Sweden in 1962. Fully implemented in Norway and Denmark, the reform has so far taken seven years in Finland. It reaches Iceland this August and the new country by 1981-82. Iceland's three-year-old law is expected to be fully in force by 1984.

Nevertheless differences remain. While only 0.4 per cent of seven to 16-year-olds in Sweden and Norway go to private schools, 18 per cent of Finns in the age group are enrolled in Denmark, 5.2 per cent of seven to 13-year-olds and 9.1 per cent of 14 to 16-year-olds attend private tuition.

Both Norway and Denmark allow pupils to leave at 14. In Denmark about 2.2 per cent leave (just over half to enter vocational training) while 0.91 per cent of Norwegians

been united. This, and the introduction of more subjects without a fixed place in the timetable, should give teachers and schools more power over curricular content. Decentralisation of decision-making is also being promoted through reforms like the SIA legislation in Sweden (TES, April 2, 1976).

Unintegrated subjects in all five countries currently include traffic and sex education, tuition about alcohol, tobacco and drugs and vocational guidance. Other—increasingly common—include consumer affairs, nutrition, health and hygiene, safety and tuition on sex roles, baby care and family life.

Big changes in marking and evaluation seem certain. Government commissions in four countries are either sitting or have recently reported.

Parents are generally given in all compulsory subjects, though Norway, Iceland and Finland also give them for orderliness and industry. These are expected to decrease.

Scores are likely to get smaller. Iceland with 11 grades and Denmark with 10 have the most extensive scales. Finland's seven are expected to become five, the same as Norway, while Sweden's five are likely to disappear altogether.

The number of occasions on which marks are given will also decrease. At present, it varies between Finland's 14 and Iceland's nine to Norway's six, Sweden's five and Denmark's four. With two terms a year the maximum possible occasions is 18. Local discretion in Finland and Sweden, may become more widespread.

Another change, following decentralisation and worker participation, will be the proliferation of school councils. However, a common Nordic model seems unlikely. Existing councils in Denmark and Finland are parent-dominated, while teachers hold most power in Iceland. Sweden's plans to adopt Norwegian-style councils balancing pupils, teachers, parents and other school employees have been temporarily shelved.

The report also projects the growth of comprehensive upper secondary schooling with the integration of academic, vocational and technical courses along lines similar to changes in Norway and Sweden.

Time pupil spends on tuition during school career (per cent).

	Den	Fin	Ice	Nor	Swe
Basic skills	53	45	51	44	47
Social and natural sciences	25	29	24	30	27
Practical and aesthetic subjects	22	26	25	27	26

Holland

Government gives subsidies to keep young at work

from Lynn George

AMSTERDAM The package of temporary measures introduced last year by De Jong Boersma, Minister of Social Affairs, to fight youth unemployment has been extended and in some cases expanded for a further year.

From the 190,000 school leavers who left school this time last year, 12,000 have now found jobs. It is difficult to gauge, however, how far those who are working owe their jobs to the success of the measures. An official investigation of the effects of the measures on the labour market has yet been made.

Since 1966 unemployment among young people has risen steadily. In 1976 24 per cent of all unemployed were under 24 years of age. They are than obliged to attend either an education institute or a apprenticeship training school for two days a week for one year.

To safeguard the second year of apprenticeship 50 guilders a week premium for employers for every second-year apprentice has been introduced for the first time this year.

A scheme for young people under 23 who work or non-compulsory community projects for at least one year is to have an extra subsidy of 25m guilders in addition to the 45m guilders already allocated last year.

Spain

Church attacks after fears of secularization

from James Connell

BILBOA The already strained relations between the Spanish private education sector and central government have deteriorated following an attack by the Church Education Authority on the growing "secularization" of the education system.

About half of Spanish education is provided by institutions other than the state, and is dominated by religious bodies which traditionally have been keeping as many schools closed down in face of spiralling costs and demands for more increasing numbers of teachers. The ministry, although anxious to extend its powers, was hampered by shortage of funds, and it introduced a controversial system of indirect grants to private schools.

Institutions serving children from lower income groups were given preference and almost 50m guilders in subsidies for tuition, while high cost establishments were helped considerably less. There were complaints about some of the controls imposed, such as restrictions on school fee increases.

In an open letter to the Education Ministry, the Church condemned the state-run education and claimed that choice should be made available to parents. It says any attempt to have total state education would be a dictatorship of concepts and ideas, and undemocratic.

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LETTERS

Caning: Britain could be right

Sir—I am lucky enough to work in an urban comprehensive school of nearly 2,000 where (with the inevitable occasional hiatus) staff are civil to, and get on well with, both youngsters and parents. Judging from Mr. Newell's article "Spare us Europe's bludges" (June 10), things must be very wrong here, since occasionally we have a young malefactor.

But eastern Europe hardly needs it

Sir—It seems to me that your correspondent, Mr. P. J. Woodward, writing in the TES of June 10, has not chosen particularly well in selecting the example of the eastern European countries to defend his case against the use of the cane in this country.

Jack, which senior staff sometimes (and I am glad to say rarely) feel they must do by giving a mild reprimand that physical pain is displeasing.

Actual classroom practice is rigorously controlled by a centralized organization, and the atmosphere in the classroom is far from repressive, in that desks are all facing towards the teacher's table.

Jack, which senior staff sometimes (and I am glad to say rarely) feel they must do by giving a mild reprimand that physical pain is displeasing.

Parents are usually held responsible for their children's behaviour and called publicly to account for misdemeanours, either during or after school hours.

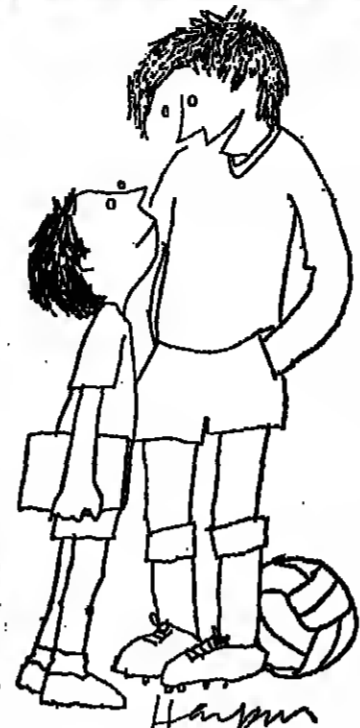
CSE no grounding for AS

Sir—In defending CSE Mode III, Andrew Finch (Letters, June 3) overstates his case somewhat. Mode III is an excellent examination for those pupils for whom it is devised, and few informed people would deny its beneficial influence on teaching methods and CSE syllabuses and procedures.

I have watched in dismay, year after year, students with a CSE qualification embark confidently on such courses only to discover that they were ill inadequately prepared and unable to meet the very

different demands placed upon them. If all students were to follow CSE courses, valuable thinking time which is spent in rote learning with more advanced concepts and then equipping these students with the locking foundations.

However, from my experience as a former Mode III teacher and examiner, this examination does not extend sufficiently the very able pupil. A CSE Grade I pass is not a modest language for example is not an adequate foundation for A level courses or indeed other more advanced language examinations not based on a study of literary texts.



"No, deafness is only the Charlie Chaplin for Dyslexia."

Mania for change is why blacks fail . . .

Sir—I have some sympathy in general with Margaret Maden's plea (June 3), as I understand it, for a more flexible approach in education—avoiding rigidity being one of our less attractive characteristics in this as in other spheres.

Sir—It is surprising to find Miss Margaret Maden justifying a plea for "affirmative action" towards the admission of black students and women to higher education by reference to the USA.

the maturity of educational standards in that continent. I believe that children today are being held back, if not actually penalized, by other factors—and Miss Maden seems to hint very honestly at this in her letter when she mentions teacher turnover and its effects; I put much of the blame myself on our current mania for educational change.

Two educational revolutions have caused particular havoc: the over-hasty and often ill-considered leap into comprehensive schooling and the advent of the new liberalism with its philosophy of do-as-you-please. Chief victims have undoubtedly been children from unhelpful or impoverished backgrounds, especially in the big cities.

Setting up new categories of pupils to be given favoured treatment will not really solve any problems. Rather, we should be getting down to the task of educating properly all pupils according to their abilities and aptitudes—and perhaps being a little less hypnotized by dubious sociological notions, however well intentioned. Schools are for learning—an ancient truism that we have rather tended to forget recently. Therein may lie the real reason why pupils fail.

English. (After all the high turnover of teachers in previous years has damaged the education of children of all colours.) Then, if he gets it, he will know that while he is there by right not because some white, though the blacks could not make it on their own. Block self-repair will do much more for race relations than white condescension.

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English exam becoming less 'ordinary'

Sir—Your correspondent Mr. Sanderson must not be allowed to perpetuate the myth that there has been a "decline in the demands and content of examinations" (May 27). It is simply not true for the O level Cambridge English examination. Neither is he right when he suggests English teachers "lack the statistics to prove their impression" (of this decline).

In 1966, candidates had one-and-a-half hours to write other one or two essays. If they chose to write two, one was to be an expansion of details printed on the question paper. In 1977, all candidates taking the comparable paper had to write two "essays"—no expanding with ideas.

Although it is difficult to make equations with the two one-and-a-half hour papers vs. six questions to be answered. (1) Quote three phrases to support an idea. (2) Give synonyms for four words. (3) Give explanations for two phrases. (4) Summarize one paragraph in 50 words. (5) Summarize the other two paragraphs in 100 words.

Dig history, sixth-formers

Sir—Sixth form history (Daniels and Brown, Talkback, June 3) certainly is in need of a drastic overhaul. Few who have taught it or its products can be very satisfied. For the sixth former it often seems like more of the same or just a lot more after more stimulating courses lower down the school.

Is not the sixth form in fact a good place to learn the problems of organizing one's own thoughts and research? Is not it also an opportunity to alert teenagers to the history that exists outside the printed page: museums, art galleries, ruins, peoples' memories, films and photographs, archaeological sites? Many archivists, museum education officers, archaeologists and curators will need their encouragement.

Sir—May I refer to your article headed "London gives Priority to Careers Guidance" (June 10) which states "the authority (London) must be the only one in the country that maintains a full-time inspector of careers education, as distinct from its careers service ad hoc advisers."

Careering ahead in Kent too

Sir—It would be easy, if unproductive, in your vituperation on the head of Professor Hawkins of the University of York for his unfeeling condemnation of "inadequate" parents who reported in the TES of June 10. However, I hope that the headmistresses who heard him realized that at least part of the answer to the problem is already in their hands.

Money inadequate—not parents Sir—It would be easy, if unproductive, in your vituperation on the head of Professor Hawkins of the University of York for his unfeeling condemnation of "inadequate" parents who reported in the TES of June 10. However, I hope that the headmistresses who heard him realized that at least part of the answer to the problem is already in their hands.

Governors govern OK

Sir—Mr Peter Jaggard ("How exasperated are you?" June 3), does less than justice to the "well-meaning amateurs" who govern his school and telescopes considerably the sequence of events leading to the addition of one subject to the final option.

There were three meetings of the governors—one, incidentally, on a Sunday morning—before the change in the curriculum was made. More over the governors did not "direct" the academic subject must be inserted" which implies the decision reached amicably by the governors, who include, remember the headmaster and a senior staff member, had indeed argued and alienated a group of teachers. But I suspect Mr Jaggard's undoubted disappointment may be clouding his judgment, as it appears to have done in his assessment of the governors' action.

Incidentally, whom does Mr Jaggard classify as "amateur"? Mine of the governors other than the headmaster and staff member or even those living from the educational service, and who no voices in educational matters. For of us also have children in the school and are enthusiastic to our support.

Stimulating films on skill and safety in trampolining

Sir—I read Mr Jack Hendy's call for a closed shop for college lecturers in your report of the NATFHE conference (June 10). Since those who wish to dissipate their time in a way which has no right place in institutions dedicated to the inculcation of proper standards of conduct, I want to know how Mr Hendy defines proper standards of conduct as they apply to teachers.

It is possible that, before 1984, in trying to do my job well, I may have found myself excluded from Mr Hendy's closed shop and according to some "proper standard" displace from my teaching post?

Prestige within our grasp

Sir—Although we shall have to wait to see if Brian Wirth's misgivings concerning the quality of craft, design and technology teachers likely to enter from the retraining courses are justified (Letters, June 3), ample evidence exists of the success of the various one year special courses for mature entrants from industry have achieved since they were introduced in 1960.

To imply that the entry of such men with vague and often irrelevant industrial experience into teaching "can only lead to a fall in morale . . . and a lessening of prestige" is untrue and unfair to men who enter the profession because of a long held desire to teach and despite the often severe difficulties which a change of career imposes on them and their families.

Those of us fortunate enough to teach such students (I have acted as course leader of the one year special course in this college since 1971) are in no doubt as to their motivation, enthusiasm, academic ability and technical excellence, or their maturity as teachers after only a few weeks' experience.

Racial statistics

Sir—Your reference in the article on multi-racial education in Liverpool (June 3) stating that Bedford, along with Birmingham, has "started up again" the copying of statistics on minority groups in schools using a "rough face colour count" is not an accurate reflection of the situation in this authority.

Craft teachers can draw

Sir—I cannot allow R. H. Edwards' letter "Is technical drawing out of line?" (June 10) to pass without comment. Replying to his suggestion that craft teachers are inadequate to teach geometrical or technical drawing at any level in the secondary school since their background is mainly craft, I would remind him that the majority of traditional craft teachers have studied the subject in A level in addition to workwork and metalwork prior to their college training.

Add to these the large number of "engineers" with IIB standard further education training who also teach craft subjects in secondary schools, then I think that craft teachers are quite adequate to teach the subject in question.

I suspect from the writer's remarks that he advocates an expansion of the mathematics empire by searching the teaching of technical geometrical drawing from craft departments, but surely his colleagues and himself should set their own house in order first. One has only to glance through recent reports to realize the inadequacies in mathematics teachers' teaching the subject in statutory schools—Letters and Numeracy levels of Ipswich School Letters—CII (Wolves), Nursery and School letters—from a survey of employers needs—Sheffield Centre for Science and Technology, many more.

Mastery for individuals in a mixed ability class

Sir—It was good to see Margaret Reid, in the article "Mixed Feelings" (June 10), beginning to re-examine a way through a lot of the dead wood and complex paths which are connected with the various problems surrounding mixed ability teaching.

Group work in the vast number of cases, perpetuates this idea of the normal curve. Work is prepared for each group which helps them to maintain the status quo, the brighter are stretched while the weaker are satisfied and on the normal curve of performance remains.

Mixed ability teaching aims to improve the learning for the individual learner. My own experimental research, carried out in the first year of a comprehensive school, showed that if the work is structured correctly then all pupils can use the same material, all can proceed at an individual rate and all can achieve a far higher degree of success than is normally found.

Proper standards?

Sir—I read Mr Jack Hendy's call for a closed shop for college lecturers in your report of the NATFHE conference (June 10). Since those who wish to dissipate their time in a way which has no right place in institutions dedicated to the inculcation of proper standards of conduct, I want to know how Mr Hendy defines proper standards of conduct as they apply to teachers.

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Second, I am totally convinced that teachers are obliged to learn when to say there are well-documented pressures of work

How to mark and stay sane

Sir—I, too, could submit details for marking schemes as a head of English in a primary school. However, two much more important points emerge from this recent discussion.

First, I do not see myself as a proud reader and I would not wish my classes to regard me as such. "Close-marking" has a place in the classroom, with the writer at hand to discuss his work with the teacher. Other forms of marking do exist, as is made clear in the Bullock report and I would certainly like to see these taking place within the department.

Second, I am totally convinced that teachers are obliged to learn when to say there are well-documented pressures of work

Money inadequate—not parents

Sir—It would be easy, if unproductive, in your vituperation on the head of Professor Hawkins of the University of York for his unfeeling condemnation of "inadequate" parents who reported in the TES of June 10. However, I hope that the headmistresses who heard him realized that at least part of the answer to the problem is already in their hands.

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Sport



Jubilant Mark Rees after scoring the goal that put England schoolboys ahead against West Germany at Wembley on Saturday. His joy was short-lived. The West Germans came back with goals in the second half to win 2-1.

Tournament net cast wider

The mass-participation Nestlé tennis tournament which has grouped many of today's young crop of players has changed its format this year. Instead of being based exclusively on competition within schools, it has now been opened to junior sections of tennis clubs.

Some 100 clubs have joined 650 schools in this year's event, which starts off with a ladder competition within each school or club. Winners from school and club leaders play each other in a knockout, culminating in finals at Queen's Club, London, on September 8-10.

Australia sends under-19 team

A 15-strong squad of young Australian cricketers arrived in England last week for a 12-match tour, a major move by the Australian Cricket Board which has only recently begun to show an interest in youth cricket.

During their month's trip, the Australians, all under 19, will play international matches in England at Arundel and Lord's in early July as well as fixtures against teams selected by Ted Dexter, Colin Cowdrey, Tom Graveney, Richie



Beryl Mitchell (left) and Linda Clark (right) with international coach Penni Gilchrist.

New snell brings success

by Stanley Levenson

The enterprise and determination of two teachers to improve their rowing has led them to the building of a club of department stores. Linda Clark, of Paddington School, London, and Beryl Mitchell, of Duraven School, Brentwood, London, have the boat, which was presented by British Home Stores. The pair began after the Olympic Games in Montreal, where Mrs Clark and Mrs Mitchell made it in the coxless pair. They believed that to improve on this and get on terms with foreign rivals they

Fears as top youngsters swim with American tide

by Asif Khan

American universities will continue to attract talented young sportsmen and women from Britain unless they are offered similar opportunities here, a top swimming coach has warned.

Mr Hamilton Bland, director of coaching at the City of Coventry Swimming Club, wants talks between sports administrators and educationists to help stop the drain. His warning came after two of his charges at Coventry, David Parker and Debbie Rudd, both members of the British Olympic team at Montreal, announced that they were joining American universities.

Parker, of Baldake School, Coventry, who is a 1,500 metres freestyle, is a study physical educationist at the University of Southern Illinois. Miss Rudd, who attends Holey College, is a 200 metres breaststroke specialist. She is going to the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Both received offers from leading United States universities.

Parker, a former captain of the British youth swimming squad, said: "I will be able to devote far more time to the sport than I could at university in England. I shall swim for the university, although, but I want to compete for Britain when possible."

Mr Bland, a former teacher and Olympic coach, said: "You can't blame anyone for accepting a scholarship in the United States. Until Britain can match the swimming opportunities offered in America, the trend will continue."

American universities are sympathetic to the training needs of top-class swimmers. At present David and Debbie are in the Coventry pool at the crack of dawn and in the evenings. It's a long day with

examination studies to be done in America they'll be working from seven until nine in the evening and two until four or five the afternoon, which is much rigorous.

"Somehow we must fit our class swimmers into the system of higher education, imposing five or six hours of training on the curriculum done in America. Allowances made for those competing world-class level and needing to devote in their sport. The bringing prestige to the side of the American."

Mr Bland has suggested a meeting between industry leaders of institutions in Coventry to discuss the situation. He said Coventry's promising swimmers could be lured to the side of the Americans.

Miss Rudd is the third girl to win such a United States scholarship; Christine Jones of the University of Alabama and Sandra Diekro studying at

Swimming is not the only sport in which American universities offer scholarships to British students. Mr Bland, who is also an Olympic coach, said: "You can't blame anyone for accepting a scholarship in the United States. Until Britain can match the swimming opportunities offered in America, the trend will continue."

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Looking in the wrong place

Rob Jeffcoate argues that a new book on the school experience of West Indian children, written by a black American academic, fails to deal with 'the overt and covert forms of racism'

Phyllis is a West Indian in my fifth year CSE set. She is articulate, hard-working and vivacious; and excels in cookery, music and sport. Popular with staff and pupils, she holds particular sway over black children in middle and lower schools. She is also vivacious and prone to moments of self-doubt—even self-doubt. When the black group failed to turn up for last Christmas's youth club dance, she is reported to have said: "Typical! You can't trust coloureds."

Shortly afterwards I was reading *Lerd of the Flies* with half of the set; she was the only black pupil present. We came to the part where Piggy shouts at Jack's tribe: "Which is better—to be a peck of painted niggers like you are, or to be sensible like Ralph is?" Eleven eyes turned on Phyllis and a couple of white heads guffawed. She bridled angrily—"Just 'cause I'm the only black kid here!" At the end of the lesson I talked to her. Yes, she quite understood how Piggy had come to say what he did, but she had been deeply upset by her white classmates' meekery. It brought to mind all those other occasions—at school, in the street—when she had been abused for her colour. Yet, her experience of white racism has not pushed her into militancy or separatism. She remains a staunch integrationist: "there's good and bad in all races"—and is fiercely critical of the anti-white stances taken up by other black youngsters.

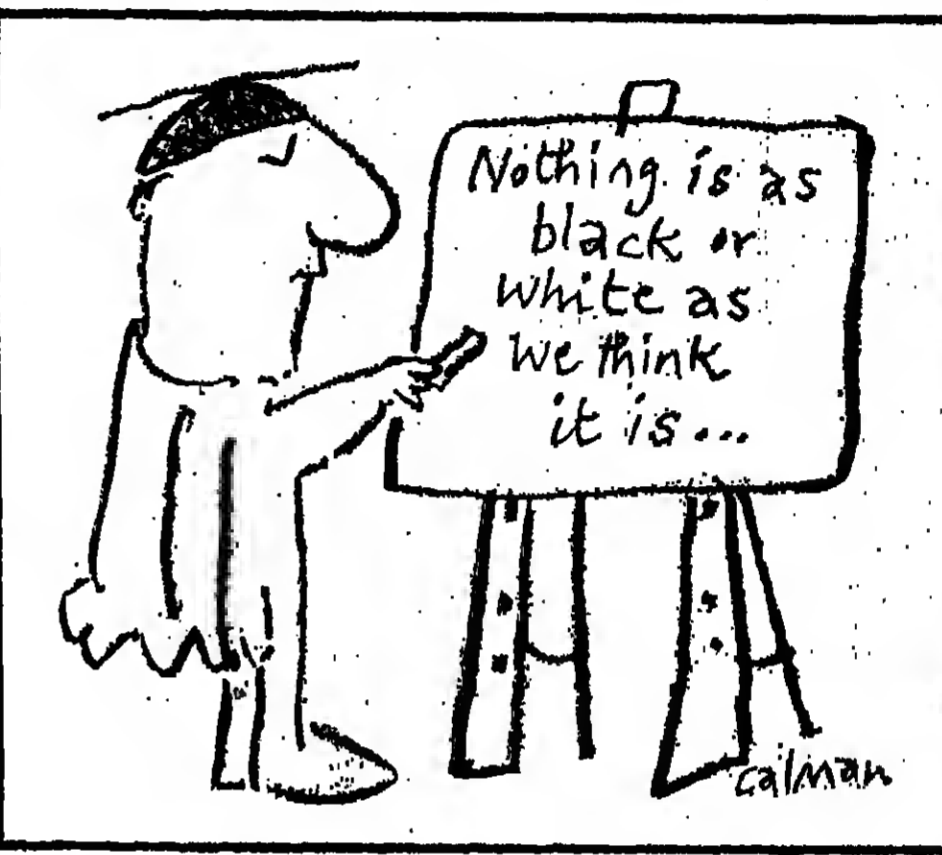
Once, she told me, she had gone to this dance, only to realize when she got there that it was an all-black affair. She felt acutely embarrassed (it seemed a denial of her many white friendships) and took it out on the first boy to ask her to dance. He asked in Creole and she refused "in Birmingham", knowing that the choice of white speech would wound more than the refusal.

On the other hand, she is an avid reader of the black books in the school library, being especially excited by Linton Kwesi Johnson's collection of dialect poems *Dread, Beat and Blood*, and has organized and directed a dialect play (a rehearsal of which I was watching one evening when the school caretaker came up and whispered in my ear: "What's this all about? Witchdoctors?").

For a career Phyllis's first choice was the police, but family and community persuaded her that this was not quite appropriate for a black girl. She then set her sights on teaching home economics (she would make an admirable teacher), but at her interview for further education college it was suggested that nursing might be a better idea. Obviously, this portrait is partial and subjective, since it represents one white teacher's selected perceptions. But some of its features will find echoes in the experience of many teachers in multi-racial schools. It illustrates the range of pressures bearing on black children, and the tensions and conflicts they have to negotiate.

In two ways, however, Phyllis's portrait does not match the white teacher's stereotype of the black child. She is not an underachiever and she is not a behaviour problem; and it is on these two counts that West Indian children have so regularly been presented as the most intractable of all the seemingly insuperable difficulties confronting inner-city schools.

A succession of reports from Government bodies and community organizations (the most recent, by the House of Commons Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, was published in March) have testified to the under-performance of West Indian children in standard tests and examinations, and to their overrepresentation in bottom streams, remedial classes and schools for the maladjusted and the educationally subnormal. At one time it was possible to attempt an explanation exclusively in terms of



cultural discontinuities—dialect interference, permissive school versus authoritarian home—and/or putative deficits in West Indian family and community life—inadequate linguistic stimulation in early childhood, high incidence of child-minding, and one-parent households. The new sociology called much of this into question; black children were not so much failing, it asserted, as being failed. In a trenchant polemic published in 1971 *How the West Indian Child is Made Educationally Subnormal in the British School System*, Bernard Coard argued that poor attainment was due to the administrative apparatus of institutional racism, low teacher expectations, and the daily deprecation of black language and black identity in the classroom.

A total explication would no doubt have to be, as the educational researchers say, multifactorial, but what those who incline to Coard's thesis have crucially to account for is why West Indians do so very much worse than Asians who, after all, have also to contend with prejudice and discrimination. The head of a school not far from my own is an record saying that if her sixth form were restricted to A-level courses it would be 100 per cent Asian.

To say that black attainment is "poor" is scarcely conceivable is merely to underscore how desperate things are. They have certainly been exacerbated by the increasing alienation of black youngsters from white society. In the new mood of black militancy, school is almost as inimical an institution as the police, and truancy in the classroom as justifiable a form of black resistance as having no truck with mental jobs.

Against this background the prospect of a book on West Indian children in British schools, by a black American academic, with a published evaluation of black studies programmes in American schools to his credit, was more than welcome: it held out the promise of fresh insights and analyses, and of pointers to unsuspected resolutions. It is particularly dispiriting that Professor Giles's book is something of a shambles—clumsily written, disorganized, repetitive and tedious. As a

piece of educational research it hardly passes muster; its claim to make pronouncements about the predicament of West Indian children in "British" schools is founded on 17 "case studies" of primary and secondary schools in the ILEA.

These consisted of singularly uninformative questionnaire returns and taped interviews with heads, deputies and (occasionally) other members of staff, relayed to the reader through the infelicitous medium of indirect speech. What do they yield us? Pages and pages of headteacherly guff.

A few heads have exchanged the old claptrap about not noticing racial differences ("they're all just children") for the new alibi of self-image and cultural identity, but guff, for the most part, it remains. The general tedium is alleviated by odd interviews with community workers and by precisely two with the children themselves.

In one Professor Giles mercilessly grills an 8-year-old boy of mixed African/Trinidadian parentage who wants to believe, for obvious reasons, that he is half-African (his mother's half) and nothing else. In the other, a group of black teenage girls lambaste (quite rightly) the sexual hypocrisy of black boys who profess to be virgins.

Resistance to other work in the field is pure scissors-and-paste ("X says this and Y says that"), and direct school observation minimal and breathtaking naivety ("I observed by looking at the student body that a number of students from ethnic minorities were in evidence").

The book's saving grace is its anecdotes, and these, sadly, only serve to confirm how bad relationships are. A head recounts how she was walking along the road hand-in-hand with a 5-year-old black boy when he said: "My father shouldn't see me now... walking up the road with a white woman." Another infant head tells of a black 7-year-old who on being reprimanded by his teacher, called her a "white racist pig".

At one secondary school (not in the sample) a "state of warfare" is said to exist between the staff and the black students. And a black studies teacher describes how black secondary school

students objected to whites joining the class—"Get de rass outside here, mon, dis de block man tieg."

Perhaps the most important point about these and similar incidents (and it is one which Professor Giles makes emphatically) is that we should resist the temptation to concentrate "on the symptoms of the black pupils' response to racism" to the neglect "of the elimination of its causes".

Professor Giles's sub-title anchors his analysis to the old argument over ethnicity and social class. Like others before him, he criticizes the Government's dilly decision to subsume the needs of racial minorities under the general concern over educational disadvantage, and the failure of most schools to recognize those same needs, and hence to revise policies and curricula.

There are one or two honourable exceptions in his sample, and others who, while admitting the need, do not quite know what to do about them, or are frightened of a white backlash, or suffer for curriculum tinkering which may actually do more harm than good (such as one secondary school's "third year geography course based on underdeveloped countries, which included the problems of the West Indies").

Suddenly at the end, however, in something of a volte-face, Professor Giles appears to conclude that what black children really suffer from is "social class isolation", and that if only they could, like himself (who are permitted a tantalizingly brief glimpse into his autobiography), make it out of the ghetto, all would be well or almost.

As to his four recommendations, I found the two research proposals somewhat less than transparent. The other two—in-service training and the development of genuinely multi-racial curricula—are, of course, time-honoured, but it is important that they should be seen as minimum requirements rather than curricula. The school in his sample that has clearly done more than any other I know to make multi-racial education a reality still reports that the group "causing the most problems in a violent, aggressive way" is the West Indians. A black studies teacher comments in the book that "the reluctance of black students to do work which involved research, reading and writing was... as real a problem in black studies as it was in other topics they took".

It is a pity Professor Giles should have opted for a kind of updating of Schools Council Working Paper 50, *Multiracial Education: Need and Innovation*, for his research design, and wasted so much time talking to heads and their deputies. If it is because, like Bernard Coard, he believes that teachers' attitudes constitute one of the major obstacles to black children's progress at school, then he was looking in the wrong place.

The attitude teachers express in questionnaire returns or taped interviews or of little account; he himself notes the frequent discrepancies between what heads say is going on in their schools, and what is actually going on. The attitudes that matter are those manifested to children in teachers' classroom behaviour—all the overt and covert forms of racism.

It is to these, and the mechanisms whereby they operate, that researchers should be directing their attention.

Rob Jeffcoate is head of English, Nechells Secondary School, Birmingham. He was formerly research officer for the Schools Council/NER Project, "Education for a Multicultural Society". "The West Indian Experience in British Schools" is published on Monday by Heinemann Educational (£2.20). A further review appears on page 21.

Backwards to Europe

Will the current preoccupation with 'standards' and control of the curriculum bring our schools more into line with those on the continent? And if so, do teachers and parents know what may follow? At the end of a year spent looking at British primary schools, Karl Heinz Gruber offers some sobering comparisons between the two systems.

A widely used metaphor in the education debate is the "swinging-back of the pendulum". Many proposed courses of action demand the reintroduction, return to or re-establishment of this or that. So far these usually highly emotional and vague expressions of discontent with the educational status quo have resulted in little more than nostalgia and masochism. It—as *The Times* wrote when Neville Bennett's *Teaching Styles and Pupil Progress* was published—"Progress is not progressive", back to where should the pendulum swing?

A brief look at Continental primary schools, where the pendulum has not even yet begun to swing, where "non-progressive" education is still standard practice, may provide a few sobering lessons to those who think the future of British primary education might lie in a rapprochement with the European tradition.

Generalizations about European primary education may be unfair to some schools and some teachers. But with the exception of the occasional French *école moderne*, the odd Rudolf Steiner school and the few experimental state schools, there emerges a picture of fairly uniform and uninspired traditionalism.

One must neither be deceived by the impressive innovative visions generated by the OECD or the Council of Europe, nor by the complacent fiction published by national ministries of education: all over Europe public concern, political controversy, and, with the exception of Sweden, usually half-hearted reform efforts focused on the comprehensive reorganization of secondary education. Even during the storied educational renaissance of the 1960s and early 1970s primary education remained a non-problem, "kids-stuff".

While British primary education seems to have been able and willing to revitalise and implement the heritage of Pestalozzi, Rousseau, Froebel, Montessori and Dewey, and to accept the challenge of new ideas, continental classrooms have stayed largely unaffected by this regeneration: what revolutionized the appearance and working of British primary schools ended up as "interesting" chapters in Continental textbooks on history of education.

Why has the gap between British and Continental primary education become so wide? Why has primary education progressed in Britain, but hardly at all on the Continent? Any attempt to explain

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the anomaly will have to consider the two different administrative-bureaucratic contexts within which the schools operate. On a continuum of bureaucratization of education, Britain would be way out on the non-bureaucratic end, while the countries of Europe would cluster near the bureaucratic. Of course both have "mixed" models of administration, but there is an enormous difference in the composition of the mix. There is also ample, though fragmentary and widely scattered, evidence to suggest that certain organizational features, ideas and strategies are functional and compatible with each other, but antithetical within the opposite context.

It is highly significant that virtually all the European theory in the field of educational organization has been generated in Britain. Also, Continental educationalists have great difficulty in finding the words to describe the development phenomenon as it exists in progressive primary education.

The more conspicuous differences between the two models, such as the degrees of centralization and standardization, are well known. What is often not fully realized is that all factors are interrelated, and therefore affected by the prevailing organizational structure. There are a few other features of the traditional Continental system:

- An absence of grassroots development, and the inhibition of the individual school's creativity;
- A large corpus of laws and regulations controlling both the outer organizations and the inner, curricular life of schools;

- A tendency to give legal considerations priority over educational ones;
- The assumption that educational reform consists of occasional major legislative efforts, followed by prolonged periods of business-as-usual;
- An Inspectorate which inspects, but rarely offers professional advice;
- Restricted professionalism of teachers, who have civil service and work-to-rule attitudes;
- Strong boundaries between school and community, enforced by a traditional closed school architecture.

What is life like in schools shaped by such conditions, and what is their public image? Also, the abundance of traditional teaching on the Continent does not receive the appreciation an Englishman unhappy about progressive primary education might expect. One who ignores the universal and perennial rumblings about falling standards (there are, by the way, some fine Ancient Greek papyrus papers, whose standard is much higher than Dr Rhodes' *Luysin's*), the educational debates in Britain and on the Continent show quite marked differences.

British primary schools are accused of demanding too little of children, of wasting too much effort on the quality of life in schools. European primary schools are frequently accused of demanding too much of children, and of being cruel and unhealthy. English primary school headteachers speak unashamedly of their intentions to create a happy school, a notion that would strike most of their Continental counterparts as embarrassing, if not obscene: on the Continent happiness is not an educational concept.

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giggling or nudging each other — why not?" It would appear that we lead the world in enabling young adolescents to learn about their sexuality in a relaxed atmosphere of discussion. We do not initiate in tapes of Swedish, Finnish, Dutch or American teaching, where one feels that after the lesson the cork will pop into hilarity and the burbling of dirty jokes.

The reason is that these exchanges seem to be teacher-centred, and pupils rarely talk to each other, whereas in the King's College "free" mixed ability methods are used. Pupils talk to pupils while sometimes taking a group for film loop work, the teacher often acts as individual tutor. One particular sequence is illuminating, as a boy questions the teacher on the anatomy of the penis, while two girls watch and listen with interest, and no one displays the least embarrassment. This sequence always elicits a mixture of comment and admiration. What is the secret, they ask?

First and foremost, such an atmosphere depends on the attitude of the teacher which anxiously communicates itself to the pupils in the tone of voice as much as in the words used. I have heard the sexual "standards" being the exact opposite of Freud's emphasis on denial, overprotecting that it's All-Right. I have heard noble teachers credited by their own embarrassed, hedging and qualifying euphemistically. I have met some equally noble souls who have proclaimed that they are the last person in the world to teach sex education.

Every teacher has some part of the cycle of human sexuality which he or she is unable to teach, either from the point of view of over-enthusiasm or lack of personal experience. But how difficult it is for many to admit that they themselves do not represent a norm on this particular topic. That there are the victims (Well, now Christine, tell me your troubles) and the joke merchants, while on the other end of the scale there is the "sex is sacred"

In German the word "school" is becoming a dirty word. One recurrent issue of the education in the German-speaking world is warning against *Verschulung*—school-like learning. In a rare pre-school and university teaching in the homo of freedom, self-education and relevant learning that must not be infected by school. The irony is that all those who *Verschulung* derogatively do not mind that school-children have to in a way they consider unsuitable for pre-school children and students.

Most of the teaching and learning in Continental primary schools is individualized, collectivized and standardized. The standard teaching unit is a group of 30 children, and with one teacher in a room with windows on the left (so the writing hand does not overtake) and a door on the right, always closed during lessons. A new modern school building structure is a corridor lined with rooms of identical size and shape.

Life in classrooms is focused on the teacher, who dispenses knowledge orally, through ministerially textbooks and teaching aids, and their books. Since the whole class does the same thing at the same time, classrooms have no active learners, no activity, great no workshipped learning atmosphere (creativity and silence "except what are asked") are generally indicators of good classroom management.

The trends in the school system are non-teaching designed and exclusively used in the classroom. Some countries have schooling for six days per week, are neither school meals nor discipline. One major reason for this is that the isolated teacher with a group of children in a self-contained room is the legally defined character of the school system. In Austria, for example, even a very modest teacher cooperation in junior schools required legislation of constitutional character, that had to be passed by a two-thirds majority in parliament.

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Although national curricula and syllabuses leave the teacher more discretion than is commonly assumed, the range of learning experiences in Continental schools tends to be much narrower than in England. Children spend most of their time sitting at their desks, learning about what is not through things. Discovery learning takes place after school, when children discover that there are real-life phenomena corresponding to their school learning. The amount of pupil-determined work, and the opportunities to work at an individual pace, are very limited indeed. The whole class is the teacher's point of reference, he or she adjusts the progress and expected level of achievement to an imaginary class average.

For many children this means a rather frightened life between the Scylla of the school's standards (laid down in general terms by ministerial decrees, but interpreted and implemented by the individual class teacher), and the Charybdis of parental expectations and aspirations. It is difficult to imagine English children being afraid of their infant school, but on the Continent there is growing medical evidence of psychosomatic disturbances caused by *Schulangst*, even among very young children.

For a considerable number, even the first year of schooling ends with the traumatic experience of failure, of not having lived up to the expected standard.

Feelings of guilt and abhor, stoked by parental anger and disapproval, are reinforced by the highly questionable practice of separating these failures from their classmates, and letting them repeat the year's work all over again. Of course most teachers are doing their best, but all too often they are administratively straitjacketed in their concern for the individual child. Not surprisingly, the majority are neither keen on change, nor particularly eager to get involved in innovations superimposed on them from the top.

It is one of the great ironies of the present Continental education debate that ministerial bureaucrats—prompted by OECD examinations which aim to disseminate innovations down the administrative hierarchy—should complain about legalistic attitudes, inertia and the minimal commitment of teachers, when these are natural reactions of a professionally outperformed teaching force. It is in the role of the head that the difference between the two types of educational administration becomes most apparent. While English heads era of educational importance to the shaping and running of their schools, their Continental counterparts can do little more

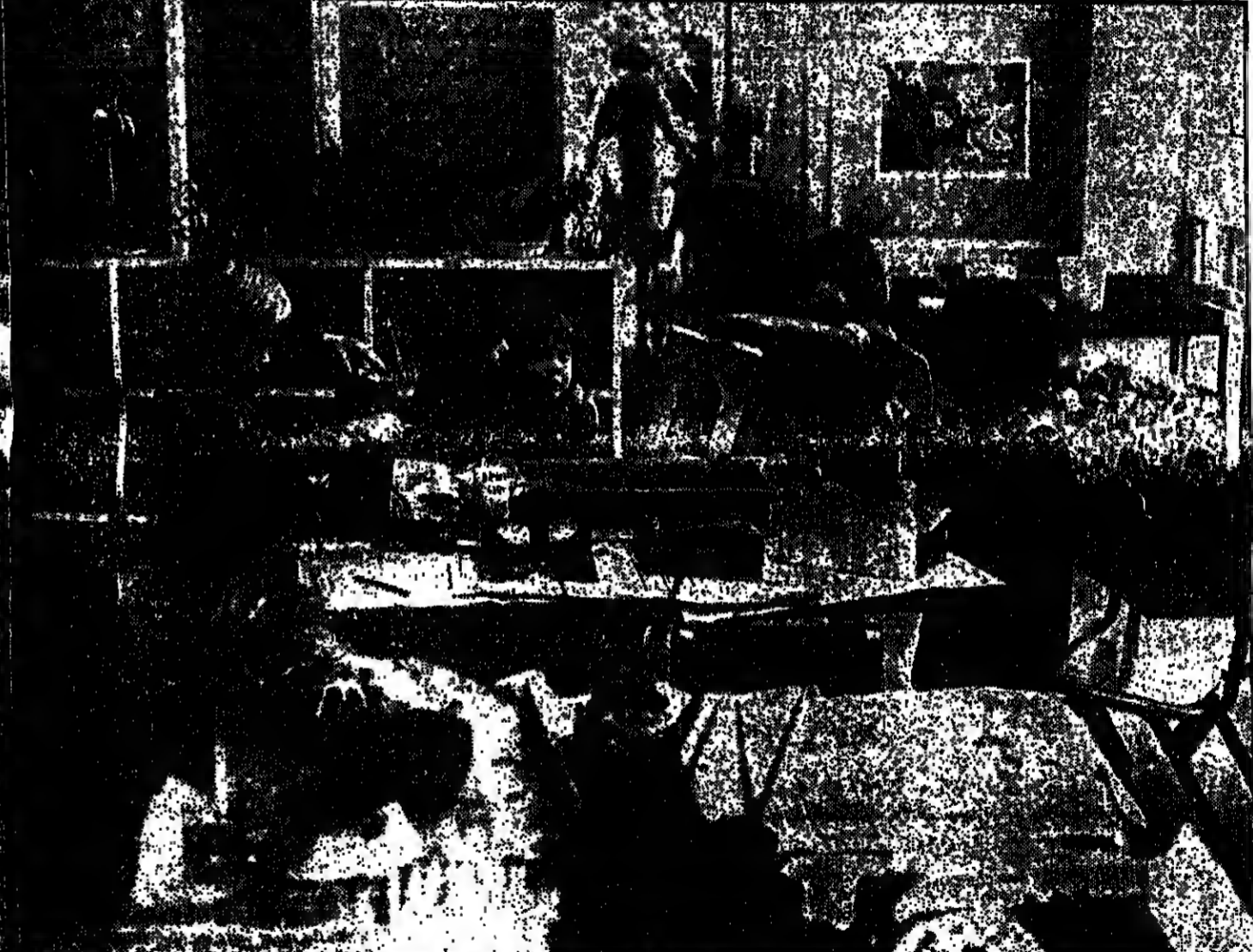
than make sure that the school operates in accordance with detailed decrees and ministerial regulations. School monographs written by the head, or case studies of individual schools—vital elements of British educational literature—are non-existent on the Continent. It is true that the Continental systems of nationwide standardization and inspection prevent aberrations as in Tyndale, but it is equally true that they offer little encouragement to move beyond mediocre routine. It may well be rash to see the British preoccupation with standards, a stricter Inspectorate, a stronger DES, the curtailing of teacher power as a symptom of a bureaucratic revival. But it is difficult to envisage benefits from a regression towards the European mean. What seems to be needed is the strengthening of the professionalism of teachers, through improved initial and in-service training, and national scaffolding of their work through research and development.

If one judges British teachers by the kind of decisions they have to make and by the effort they put into their work—their work load is considerably heavier and more comprehensive than that of their European counterparts—they are professionals. Judged by their training and self-confidence, however, many of them are still only semi-professionals. That there is scope for concerted national research and development becomes apparent when one considers the many dispersed attempts to develop records that safeguard the continuity and balance of the individual child's progress.

Regional and school-to-school variations in Britain make generalizations risky and unrewarding. How many schools are truly progressive? How strong is the trend, if there is one, towards the Plowden paradigm? How many good old traditional schools and teachers are there left? Without reliable national data (a rare thing in British primary education, but a possible outcome of the current HMI survey) generalizations from local or personal findings must be placed somewhere between wishful thinking and crying wolf.

Comparing teaching styles and classroom organization cross-nationally, one feels inclined to develop a new "theory of relativity": it is very likely that even the most formal type of British teacher ("type 12" in Neville Bennett's typology) would pass for a progressive on the Continent—if he or she would just stop smacking children.

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Day in the life of British primary school children: how would they fare under the "contaminated, collectivized and syndicated" continental systems?

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Coming clean

Dorothy Dallas argues for an atmosphere conducive to free discussion in sex education lessons

Some years ago the King's College mobile recording unit made a videotape of a good and experienced (as opposed to a struggling probationary) teacher giving a very basic sex education lesson to 12-year-olds in a comprehensive school. Teachers and students from all over the world have seen it and it elicits the same comment from all: "But they are not

giggling or nudging each other — why not?" It would appear that we lead the world in enabling young adolescents to learn about their sexuality in a relaxed atmosphere of discussion. We do not initiate in tapes of Swedish, Finnish, Dutch or American teaching, where one feels that after the lesson the cork will pop into hilarity and the burbling of dirty jokes. The reason is that these exchanges seem to be teacher-centred, and pupils rarely talk to each other, whereas in the King's College "free" mixed ability methods are used. Pupils talk to pupils while sometimes taking a group for film loop work, the teacher often acts as individual tutor. One particular sequence is illuminating, as a boy questions the teacher on the anatomy of the penis, while two girls watch and listen with interest, and no one displays the least embarrassment. This sequence always elicits a mixture of comment and admiration. What is the secret, they ask?

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24 Books/History/Children's Literature

Children's literature

Fact and fancy

Naomi Mitchison

The Xenadu Manuscript. By John Rowe Townsend. Oxford £2.95, 19 271406 G.

Snake Among the Sunflowers. By Joan Lingard. Bantam Hamilton £2.50, 241 89547 Z.

It is extraordinarily difficult for those of us who want to buy a book for someone between six and 16, to find out, in this general scrimmage, what is worth buying and, indeed, what kind of a book it is.

brav characters whom we know, perhaps, only too well. I wish some of the so-called adult novels that one finds oneself reading were half as good.

Snake Among the Sunflowers is more predictable. Joan Lingard is a good writer and it must be a pleasant change for her to leave the heartbreak of Ulster for the south of France which she so clearly enjoys.

The Xenadu Manuscript is on the fascinating strange between fantasy and science fiction, and is in no sense a "children's" book, though a delight for an intelligent young teenager and still more for his/her lucky parents.

Happy days...

Robert Silvey on Britain between the wars

Social Conditions in Britain Between the Wars. By John Stevenson. Penguin £1.75, 11 08 0969 4.

It was a time of plenty and a time of penury; a frivolous time and a serious time; a time of hope and a time of despair.

This book begins with an 80-page introductory essay. It is obviously wide-ranging, though there are curious omissions.

The Second World War, when it came, at least banished that evil, and after it Keynesian economics and the Beveridge safety-net seemed to ensure that it was exorcised for ever.

Empire and republic

W. J. F. Jenner

Emperor of China: Self-Portrait of Kang-hsi. By Jonathan D. Spence. Penguin £2.00, 14 015 122 0.

The emperor known as Kang-hsi came to the throne as a boy of six in 1661; by his seventeenth birthday he was the dominant court figure; and during the rest of his 61-year reign he defeated all challenges to his rule.

Jonathan Spence has made up an autobiography for Kang-hsi by putting together things he said or could have said at various times in his life into a string of interior monologues.

Music and the noble savage

Robin Maconie

Some Great Music Educators. Edited by Kenneth Simpson. Novello £1.70, 632 1850 0.

Dr Simpson complains that school music educators nowadays do not know enough about their predecessors in the field, and that this is one reason for the confused state of the subject just now.

before the First World War by pioneers like Charles Linn and Scobell Ransome.

Perhaps the best-known workers in the field were A. H. Huxley, Lord Boyd Orr, G. D. H. and Margaret Cole, Carr Saunders, Curdog Jones and R. H. Tiltman.

No one who has memories of the thirties will need to be reminded that everyday life was overshadowed as much by the spectacle of chronic mass unemployment as by the fear of war.

It worries me slightly as to the accuracy of the statistics in the early part of the book, which will probably inspire no great reaction and provoke no great ruminations.

For those who will buy the book for reference, his capsule quotations from the religious and secular press are useful.

Ecumania?

Hilary Finch

Change and the Churches: An Anatomy of Religion in Britain. By David Perman. The Bodley Head £4.95, 370 10329 2.

At a church in New York a woman, whom we are told was seeking a priest, was administering the Eucharist to a young male priest in the altar rail.

At a church in the New Town of Stevenage, the Sacrament of Holy Communion is reserved by both Anglicans and Catholics in a common tabernacle.

It worries me slightly as to the accuracy of the statistics in the early part of the book, which will probably inspire no great reaction and provoke no great ruminations.

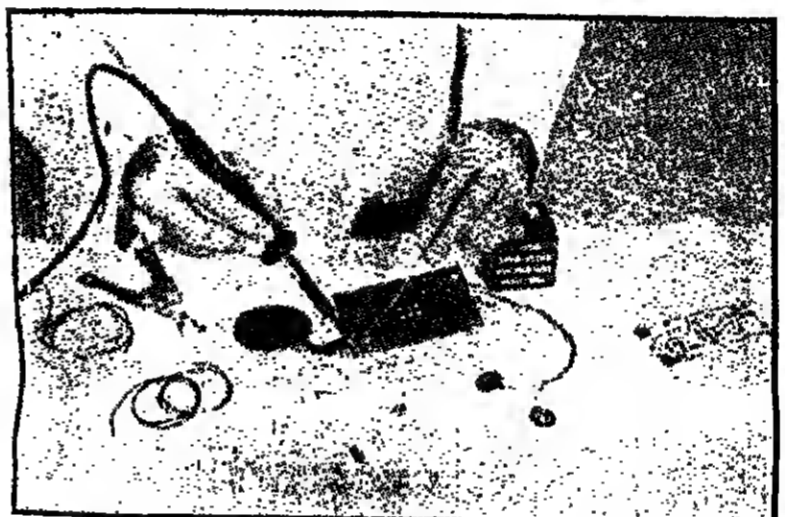
For those who will buy the book for reference, his capsule quotations from the religious and secular press are useful.

25 Resources

Scientific practice and the art of electronics

by John Lewis and David Tawney

Looking at the high technology that now surrounds us, one is struck by our dependence on the art of electronics.



Phillip Harris's "Makes it yourself" kit.

Chaplin of the Department of Electrical Engineering Science at Essex University.

For those people whose horizons are bounded by the requirements of a traditional physics course, the best solution is to use mounted components which are fitted with standard 4mm sockets.

However, where electronic components are used to build up working circuits, kits are more useful. They enable the building to be done easily and modifications to be made quickly, so that effects can be observed at once.

This is the approach used in the Nuffield A-level physics course, which encourages pupils to think in terms of functional "blocks".

Lower down the school, there is greater diversity of approach, ranging from a number of individual projects to a more integrated approach.

well known that electronic are blue.) More objectionable is the effect of a resistor being compared to a tunnel with a lot of men entering one end and a few emerging from the other.

Whether a kit is suitable for a particular activity depends on the teacher's aim. To motivate a non-academic pupil, it may be better to get him to solder up a simple device without necessarily understanding how it works.

The advantages of kits were listed earlier but they do have disadvantages: cost, the component count, the time taken to assemble.

For those people who wish to go it alone the popular electronic magazine on Radio Constructor, Eveready Electronics, Practical Wireless, Practical Electronics, Wireless World etc. provide a plethora of circuits and factual information.

At first glance RS may seem more expensive than others but one must realise that all their components are first class and that postage and packing are low.

Anyone wanting a systematic course should look at the Basic Electronics books developed by Project Technology and published by H. K. Lewis and Stoughton.

Teachers may like to look at electronics kits on sale in toy, model and electronics goods shops in the high street. On the whole, durability has been sacrificed for price and explanation for motivation.

Also available are: Logic-Kosmos (once the rather elaborate bread-board has been assembled, circuits can be set up rapidly); Science Fair (in the bigger kits components are mounted permanently on a board with connections made with wires between springs); Denali Board (components in transparent blocks and connected by a block of components in transparent blocks fit into a case producing a portable and finished-looking device).

Where kits are likely to be used by pupils on their own, the guides are an important factor. The guide for one elementary set of kits shows currents as streams of little yellow men, which some teachers might not like. (After all, it is



The Unihab electronics kit

that these particular techniques are not suitable for beginners as the layout does not follow the theoretical circuit diagram.

It is important that pupils should have the skills to follow part of an electronics course and build up some sort of understanding. Suitable kits of components are advertised in Practical Electronics and other similar magazines.

Phillip Harris, with their makes-it-yourself series, are another source. Containing a printed circuit, all the components and careful assembly instructions, they enable a pupil with little skill in soldering to produce a professional-looking job which works.

They also have a number of other kits, including a transistor radio kit, a simple electronic calculator, and a simple electronic clock.

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For further details on all subjects, please send for our catalogue.

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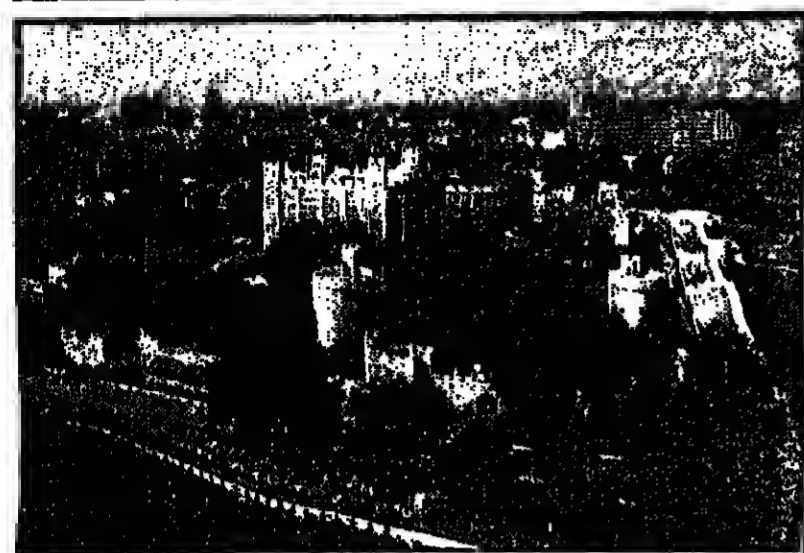
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26 Resources



Tower of strength

by Gillian Thomas

Royal gun salutes, the installation of a new constable and a yeoman warder, the Ceremony of the Keys: the Tower of London's traditions and pageantry are featured in a new 25-minute colour film *Ceremonies at the Tower*.

Produced by the Department of the Environment for school audiences and tourists, it will certainly have an immediate appeal. The fact that ancient passwords are still used at the tower today brings history to life in an exciting way.

As well as showing the four ceremonies, the film throws in plenty of information on the tower itself. For instance, the 62-gun salute, fired exclusively there by the Honourable Artillery Company, is "the oldest salute in the world" and a tradition of the monarchy, one unique to the tower and date back two centuries.

The Ceremony of the Keys, the traditional locking-up of the tower, takes place every night beginning at 9.50 pm exactly. One of the oldest ceremonies of its kind, it dates back 700 years.

The installation of a new constable takes place every five years, an occasion of splendour and tradition. By contrast only the yeoman warders are present when a new one is sworn in, by the tower's governor.

This film is a sequel to another by the DoE, *The Building of the Tower of London* (23 minutes), which traces its development from the Norman Conquest to the mid-eighteenth century. Others in a series called "Arms and Armour" cover *The Art of the Bowman*, *Early Firearms* (both 11 minutes) and *Nineteenth Century Firearms* (eight minutes).

All these films (in 16mm optical sound) — odd others — can be obtained, some free of charge, from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W3 (01-743 5555).

For school visits to the tower, a booklet, *Educational Visits and Services*, gives invaluable advice.

Nature dioramas for townees

The World Wildlife Fund has collaborated in the production of two miniature diorama sets which have just gone on sale. Aimed at encouraging the interest of 8-10 year olds in the environment, they look at countryside and the seashore.

Each consists of a three-dimensional colour panorama (measuring 9in by 20in), together with descriptive sheets showing examples of the mammals, birds, plants, insects, etc. to be found there. Everything is illustrated in black and white and in colour, so that the child can use one as a guide for painting the other. Paints (and a brush) are included.

Eric Simms, naturalist and broadcaster, who is on the Fund's Advisory Panel, stresses that the dioramas have been designed particularly with town children in mind. "After all that's where most of them live, but even so they can observe a great deal particularly in parks if they know what to look for. Indeed it is incredible how the amount of wildlife can vary even over 50 yards."

"We hope that the diorama will help children to appreciate the relationship between the different forms of wildlife, and also how things change over time. For example the effect of smokeless zones."

World Wildlife Fund, 29 Grouse Street, ECI.

Nature reserves in miniature

by Harold W. Appleton

The Ecology of a Tree S/P £3.50, 1/1/ L/M plus VAT. *Ecology of a Canal* S/P £2, D/P £7.50 plus VAT. *Conservation of Muttler* S/P only, £3.50 plus VAT. Educational Productions Ltd.

The Ecology of a Tree is perhaps the most finished and useful production of these three filmstrips. Both the ecology filmstrips were made by G. E. Simmons, who lectured in field studies at a college of education. The filming is good, in very natural colour, and it is very easy to see the details the author wishes to emphasize.

He first follows the yearly cycle, using the oak tree as an example. The opening of buds of hestch, ash and elm are then shown. The tree as a habitat, as a producer and as a host is illustrated. Finally the life cycle of some consumers and parasites are seen. The booklet is well set out, with explanations of



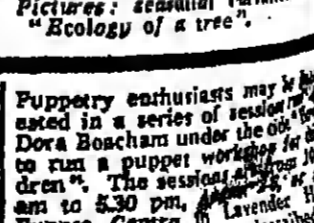
of the same high standard of the former filmstrip, and includes, in addition, the complete commentary.

Both of these filmstrips are at the eight to thirteen age range but they could well be used at college level and especially for work.

Conservation of Muttler is well adapted to filmstrips and would be better presented in film where experience is shown in full as invertebrates here are given the benefit of servation. The story starts with the role of green plants in the carbon cycle. References are made to farming and ecosystems.

A number of frames are devoted to a way of testing the leaf's transpiration using a phytometer. This is followed by a section involving the reaction between acetate and sodium chromate of burning in an amount of oxygen. Hydrolysis of energy, Einstein's formula and some alchemy are also mentioned. Eventually the problems of pollution are reached.

After setting a series of points in the laboratory, some call for the filmstrip itself for expansion. Investigation, it could be used to explain the theory of photosynthesis. It is both revised and pupils to reach suitable conclusions. For the enquiring teacher a filmstrip could be very useful.



Pictures: seasonal variations in "Ecology of a tree".

Introduction to screen printing

How to Screen Print is a set of four large booklets, written, designed and published by Tony Rowley. Screen printing is one of those activities that many people have heard of but few have ever bothered to try, and these booklets — simply written, clearly illustrated and full of information — make a useful introduction to the subject.

The first starts with making the basic equipment, which consists of a frame, mesh, squeegee (for pressing the ink through the screen) and the baseboard. These can all be constructed from relatively cheap materials. The next chapter covers the different ways stencils can be cut, which is easy to follow as each section gives a step-by-step account, backed up by diagrams and lists of necessary equipment.

The third instructs graduates to more complex methods of producing stencils based on photographic techniques. Photographs can be translated into silk screens by reducing them to hundreds of dots, a process "screening" is unsurprisingly known as. It is surprisingly simple and at photographs reproduced in newspapers, you will see they have been printed in this way. The final short deals with the actual process of printing.

Screen printing can be a great deal of fun as well as serving the useful and economical function of publishing the vast number of school events from jumble sales to discos. Well produced and designed posters can also transform the visual sterility of institutional buildings.

Graham Wain *How to Screen Print* is available from Chris Treenack, 34 Oakfield Road, London, W4 2JH. £5.95 plus postage.

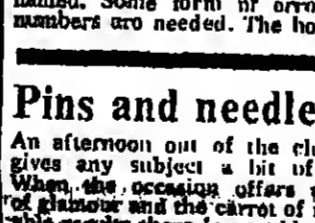
A selection of some of the world's most glittering prizes will be shown in an exhibition of Royal subjects and jewels at the Victoria and Albert Museum from June 23. Carl Pebergs was at work during the last years of the Imperial Russian Court, and his customers included the King of Spain, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.



Screen printing is a popular technique for teachers and a good reference and bibliography section.

Before he had finished the *Ecology of a Canal* Mr Simmons did and the work was completed by others, using his film material and notes. The tape commentary was added by J. A. Gilgibbon. The tone is pleasant and friendly. However, the information could well have been expanded a little, and there is at least one important slip. Three plants are shown in frames and named without stating whether the names run from the right or the left.

The pictures are not quite so good as in the previous strip, and there are many excellent frames, but some show creatures in poor poses. One frame shows a mass of vegetation in which it is impossible to recognize the species being named. Some form of arrows and numbers are needed. The booklet is



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TALKBACK

Mixed-ability science

Tony Cole
Maggie Hannon

Classes of 11 first and second year pupils are taking science. They are of random ability, and are working in friendship groups of two or three. There is one teacher to each class, and one-eleventh share of 21 technicians. Pupils make a choice of one topic from six and each group works independently.

Open evenings

Tony Sawford

This information was gathered at the annual parents' evenings at Pear Tree Junior School in Derby, between 1974 and 1976. The survey aimed to record patterns of attendance, with the emphasis on the parents from the three main ethnic groups within the school. At the time of the survey the school population was about 50 per cent Asian (mainly Punjabi), 40 per cent European (mainly English) and 8 per cent Jamaican.

The results (Table 1) were surprising. For two of the three years the highest percentage attendance was recorded by Jamaican parents, a result which goes against the popular belief that West Indian parents are generally not concerned with their children's education, and are poor attenders of such functions.

The results for the other two major groups were much as expected, with a greater percentage of European than Asian attendances, with the attendance for both groups increasing steadily over the three years. In view of the problems encountered by Asians in attending such functions, this is not a surprising result. No reasons

emerged to explain the comparatively low Jamaican attendance in 1976, but when dealing with the relatively small numbers involved the results are likely to vary more in comparison with the other groups.

One clear fact was the poor attendance for children in remedial classes. I feel these results can be ascribed to factors other than ethnic ones.

Another factor investigated was the influence of individual teachers. Six teachers were in the school for all three years, and a comparison of attendances in these six teachers' classes showed that the individual teacher is not an influencing factor. However, it could be that any influence the teacher has is offset by other influences.

The survey also looked at which parent attended; the result places the responsibility with the mother, as table 3 shows.

A breakdown of the data, collected in 1975 and 1976 only, revealed several differences between ethnic groups: the 16 per cent attendance of both parents was largely a European response. Table 4 shows the numbers attending.

The 13 per cent attendance by other relatives (table 3) represents Asian relatives attending either be-

cause the parents were at work or because of lack of English in the family.

Following on of the parents who didn't attend, and in several cases, Mass European parents had, apparently, no desire to do so. On the other hand, Asian parents were inhibited by two factors: many were ill at the time of the parents' evenings; also, the English spoken by them, or a lack of confidence in speaking it, appeared to keep a fairly large number of Asian parents away. Some Jamaican parents also experienced difficulty because of shift work.

One thing part of the survey, conducted in 1976 only, was to see if there was any difference between attendance for boys and for girls. As table 7 shows, there was only a small difference. Perhaps the surprising result was that the Asian girls were marginally better represented than the boys. There seems to be a belief that Asian parents are more concerned with their boys than their girls. The results of the survey cast doubts on this belief.

At the end of each lesson they hand in an order sheet for next lesson's equipment, and they also keep a "diary", a lesson by lesson record of their science activities. The teacher moves from group to group dispensing help and encouragement, analysing problems, being "used" as another "resource".

Class teaching science to mixed ability groups uncovers problems. A first attempt to deal with these was made. Work on existing topic areas was adapted to class teaching, with the addition of extension work. As questions were posed, some pupils were allowed to "discover" answers by teacher-direction to available resources.

There was a gradual move toward the use of worksheets and cards, to facilitate more independent work, and to encourage the confidence of the children. This prompted them to ask questions which could not be answered by the resources at hand. At the same time, the confidence gained by some teachers, fresh from a more "us and them" approach, prompted them to ask: "Why can't the pupils be on an completely different topic, and so be placed in a situation which is all their own?"

As the next step, groups of pupils were allowed to choose and investigate one from six topics. This opened the possibility of choice of one topic from the whole selection. But experience showed it to be impractical: five or six topics seem to be the maximum which can be handled

comfortably at any one time. Even two topics taken depends on group character and ability.

When the need arises a class lesson is taught, or part of a class may be taught together for a short time. All the topics are practical, and the equipment is made available in the room, usually on trays on a developing racking system. Pupils order equipment in advance, and are encouraged to devise their own experiments where applicable and in order apparatus sensibly.

It would be difficult to "prove" that a definite change has resulted. What is certain is that children are being invited to think for themselves, and that this is sometimes a painfully slow exercise.

Enthusiasm towards the end of the second year appears high. There are few problems of motivation, only of organization. We are becoming more confident of fitting the content of the group; "remedial" children liking to find a new challenge which is not necessarily topic limited — "academics" liking something to really get their teeth into. The need for public academic examinations is superfluous, as the class can all strive to produce their personal "best".

For the teacher it has meant harder work. It is necessary to consider each group every lesson. The need for public academic examinations is superfluous, as the class can all strive to produce their personal "best".

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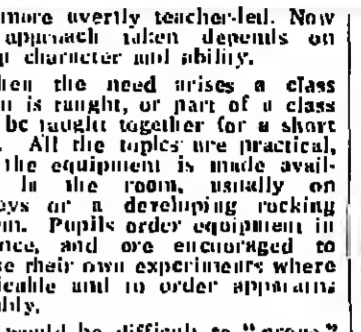
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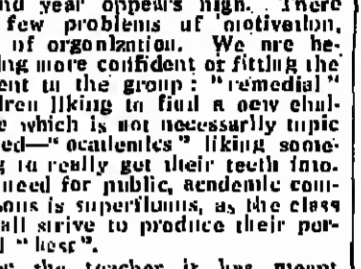
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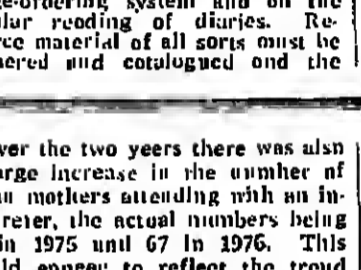
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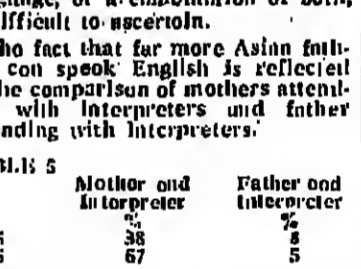
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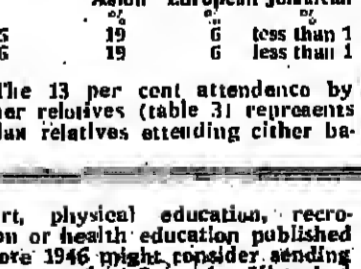
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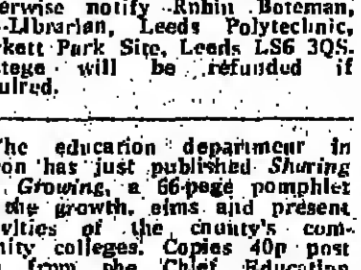
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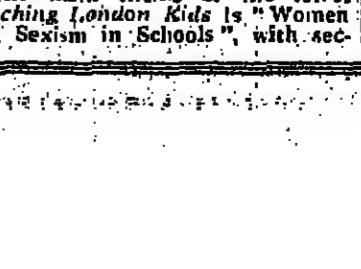
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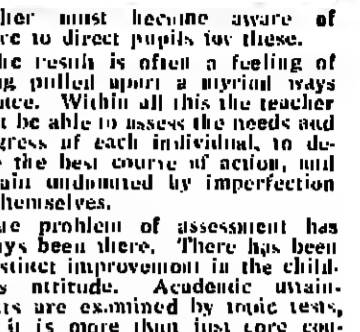
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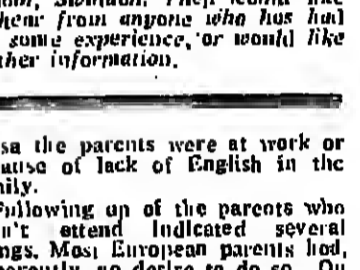
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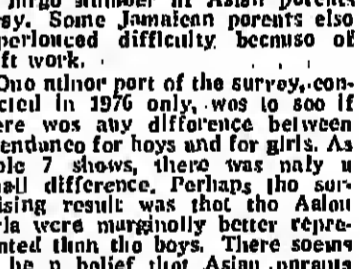
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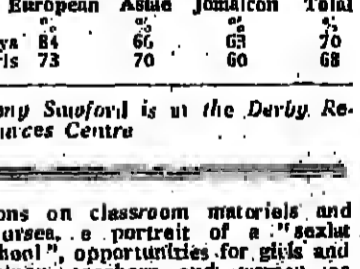
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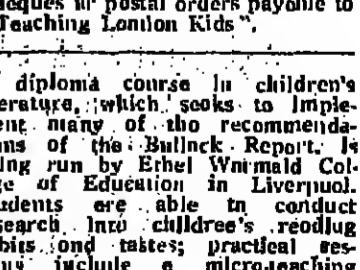
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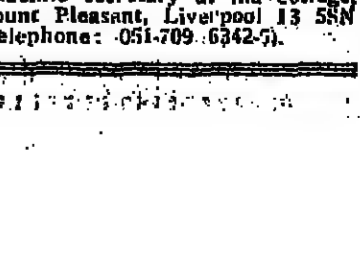
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When the need arises a class lesson is taught, or part of a class may be taught together for a short time. All the topics are practical, and the equipment is made available in the room, usually on trays on a developing racking system. Pupils order equipment in advance, and are encouraged to devise their own experiments where applicable and in order apparatus sensibly.

It would be difficult to "prove" that a definite change has resulted. What is certain is that children are being invited to think for themselves, and that this is sometimes a painfully slow exercise.

Enthusiasm towards the end of the second year appears high. There are few problems of motivation, only of organization. We are becoming more confident of fitting the content of the group; "remedial" children liking to find a new challenge which is not necessarily topic limited — "academics" liking something to really get their teeth into. The need for public academic examinations is superfluous, as the class can all strive to produce their personal "best".

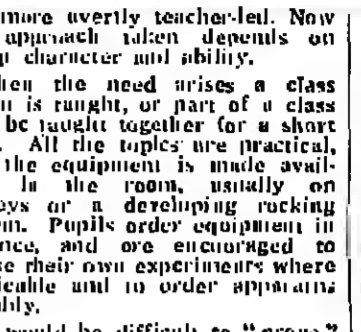
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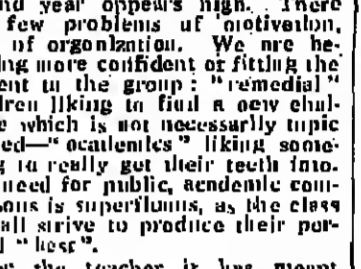
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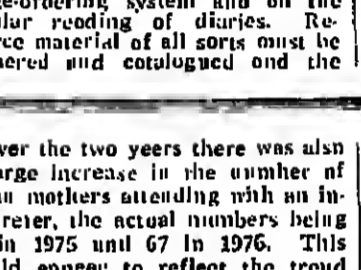
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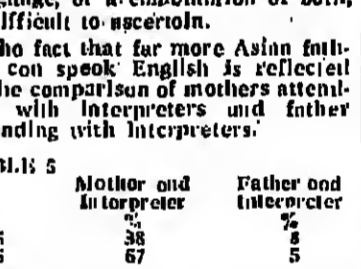
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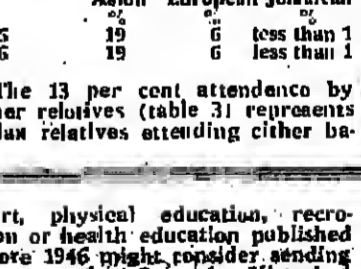
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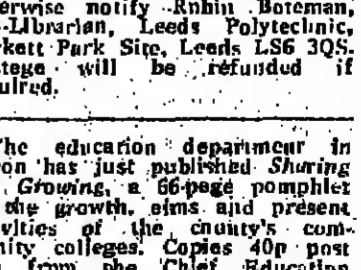
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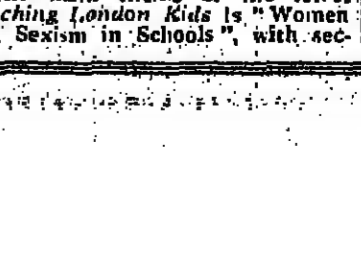
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A taste of the outdoors

Tony Heath visits an outdoor education centre in Snowdonia which serves the needs of Birmingham's teachers and pupils

In recent years there has been an upsurge of interest in outdoor education and recreational pursuits carried on away from the school itself. Increasing numbers of organized school parties have been taking to the countryside—some to study geography, geology, botany and the environment at first hand, others to go mountain walking, rock climbing, camping and canoeing.

A knowledge of rope tying may seem elementary, even boy scoutish. But its value was dramatically illustrated in Snowdonia recently in an incident, unconnected with any I.E.A. centre, when 14 young Americans, the sons and daughters of USA servicemen in Britain, and their three supervising adults, took a wrong turning 3,000 feet up as dusk fell. Sausibly, they roped themselves together and sat tight on the steep slope until help reached them in the morning.

Crossing rivers, by rope or simply by wading, with a brush as a third leg, offers participants in the MLC introductory course scope for more than just getting wet. The Birmingham 16 who spent a couple of hours forking and retarding one of North Wales's many torrents did first learned how to recognize a safe crossing point. Why, one asked, was it necessary to cross at all? Surely one would avoid streams in spite? But the unpredictable mountain weather can turn a placid brook, easily crossed on the outward journey, into a raging castron a few hours later.

A requirement for those taking the introductory course for the MLC is that they should already have experienced hill walking with a real interest in leading parties by the mountains. After the initial course certificate is required to log at least 15 days in mountainous country, half of which must involve overnight camping. Thirty miles more than one area, must also be visited in company with someone more experienced. The log book is completed—this usually more than a year—validates return to assessment. Recommendations are sent to the assessing centre to the MLC, the meeting only.

Meleni Holmes, a member of Birmingham's instructure specializing in physical education, was this year taking the introductory course himself. He helps administer the Birmingham end of the busy programme, arranging pre-course meetings in the city and raising with David Jones at the centre. "Outdoor education is a positive benefit for city children, many of whom may never know the real countryside but places like Ogwen Cottage", he believes, "may there generate among teachers."

Steve Middley, who teaches at King's Norton secondary school, recently visited. He has just finished his week-end, and returned to Birmingham to carry out his work of helping young people taking part in the Duke of Edinburgh's Scheme.

For Dave Longman, a geography teacher at Ferry Hedges secondary school, becoming familiar with the mountainous terrain at first, the man who takes a stretch race on the vertical face down a 100ft cliff face—in a work week.

Kelth Clifford, who teaches at Bramwood secondary school, says of his initial course that "I feel much more confident in taking children on expeditions on mountain walks and, among the people who are active in my activities as a certified instructor."

One of the three women on the course, May Morgan, says she "really enjoyed climbing here". Struggling up steep and craggy terrain and watching a mountain range in the distance, she says she "felt that this was a real challenge".



L.E.A. outdoor education centres, almost by definition, tend to be located in areas such as the Lake and Peak districts, Wales and the West Country, all of which are in effect vast natural classrooms. A number of such centres, like Birmingham's Ogwen Cottage in the heart of Snowdonia, have been in operation for 10 or more years.

Ogwen, 150 miles outside Birmingham's city limits, runs courses in mountain craft for boys and girls over 14, plus courses for teachers and youth leaders who seek to gain the Mountain Leadership Certificate (MLC), the recognized evidence of technical competence for leading groups of young people in the mountains during summer.

The centre has a reputation for helping the outdoor enthusiasts among Birmingham's 11,000 teachers to attain the level of expertise necessary for party leaders. Fifteen of them, all in their 20s or 30s, assembled at Ogwen last week, from 14 secondary schools, were taking the one-week introductory course, the starting point for MLC aspirants. Two were back at Ogwen for a week, during which the centre's staff assessed their potential as certificate holders.

The MLC was introduced in 1964 when the Mountain Leadership Training Board (MLTB) was set up by the Inverness of the Sports Council, the Council for Physical Recreation. At that time large numbers of school parties—some rather haphazardly supervised—began appearing in Britain's mountains. It was the sort of the era of the mini-bus. It was also the era of mountain accidents on a worrying scale. David Jones, warden of Ogwen Cottage, recalls: "I was frequently called out to take part in mountain rescues. Today teachers and parents appreciate that those looking after parties of youngsters must be competent."

A large I.E.A. like Birmingham, with more than 200,000 pupils in about 500 schools, can organize outdoor education which has a special significance for city children. Many to live for a week or two among the spectacular terrain of North Wales can be valuable. The Birmingham teachers who recently spent seven days fording flooded rivers, scrambling up Snowdon's misty shoulders, pitching tents in remote camp sites, and trekking through the mountains, returned to the classroom more confident, as well as appreciably fitter.

Map and compass work, route planning, procedures for traversing different sorts of ground, and the selection of equipment like moses, wind and water-proofs and boots, formed a basic part of the programme. Tents, stoves, sleeping bags and rucksacks were given a "Which? scrutiny. Inspection in camp, shorthand for setting up a tented camp,

ably, however, only the Sports Council and the national centres are affected by this criterion, and even they only at specific periods. The concern of the National Association for Outdoor Education—comprising advisers, lecturers, wardens, and staff of outdoor pursuit centres, as well as teachers—more likely to be with the broadening of the base from which the centres of excellence may ultimately recruit. In centres which accept this as their objective, it may be possible to introduce rationalization which will yield economy. Centres which draw their pupils almost exclusively from I.E.A. schools may gain positive advantage from a review of staffing policy.

A very high ratio of permanent staff to pupils may be justified if the purpose is to offer a crash course in specialist techniques—in, say, sailing, canoeing, caving, climbing, or skiing. But such an introduction is unlikely to result in continued development except in the case of a minority of pupils. Against this has to be weighed the possibility that a large majority might have gained immensely from a course in which the activity was a peripheral consideration.

The King George's Jubilee Trust has granted residential courses for pupils on transition from primary to secondary schools. The first major difficulty in adopting a new residential course in the care of those who would in future be responsible for their progress and well-being. A course in which staff can establish close personal relationships with pupils can thereby transform the future development of a great number whose prognosis is bleak.

The critical factor in this course was not contact with a specialist instructor for a short period—however skilled the instructor and however valuable such an experience may prove to be—but the establishment of a long-term relationship with a teacher prepared to help achieve their objective.

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It is possible that this could result in greater overall benefits, more intensive exploration of plans, and a more fruitful meeting (and training) of a greater number of people at all levels than at present.

Jim Hogan is president of the National Association for Outdoor Education.

Classified Advertisements

Index to Appointments Vacant, Wanted and other classifications

Appointments vacant

Nursery Education	29
Headships	29
Other Appointments	29
Primary Education	32
Headships	29
Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses	29
Head of Department	30
Scale 1 Posts	30
Scale 2 Posts	31
Middle School Education	31
Headships	31
Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses	31
Remedial Posts	31
Art and Design	32
Classics	32
Domestic Subjects	32
English	32
Mathematics	32
Modern Languages	32
Music	32
Pastoral	32
Physical Education	32
Religious Education	32
Rural Studies	32
Science	32
Social Studies	32
Speech and Drama	32
Technical Studies	32
Other than by Subjects	32
Technical Studies	32
Other than by Subjects	32

Nursery Education

BERKSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

CLWYD
COUNTY COUNCIL
MELBURN CONTROLLED SCHOOL
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Melburn. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

DEVON
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

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FOR WANDSWORTH AREA
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

CUMBERIA
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

SARNET
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

DORSET
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
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LEICESTERSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
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LIVERPOOL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

DUDELEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
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BROMLEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
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HAMPSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Infant School, Southampt. The successful applicant will be responsible for the school's day-to-day running and will be required to attend the Education Committee on 11th July, 1977.

ROTHSCHILD
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHAMPTON AREA
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Slith Form and Tertiary

Colleges	63
Headships	63
Remedial Posts	63
Classics	63
English	63
Geography	63
Mathematics	63
Modern Languages	63
Pastoral	63
Religious Education	63
Science	63
Other than by Subjects	63
Colleges of Further Education	64
Directors and Principals	64
Heads of Department	64
Other Appointments	64
Colleges and Departments of Art	68
PolYTECHNICS	69
Heads of Department	69
History	69
Universities	69
Fellowships	69
Studentships and Research Awards	69
Colleges of Higher Education	70
Colleges of Education	70

Preparatory Schools

Headships	71
Remedial Posts	71
Classics	71
English	71
Geography	71
Mathematics	71
Modern Languages	71
Pastoral	71
Religious Education	71
Science	71
Other than by Subjects	71
Colleges of Further Education	73
Directors and Principals	73
Heads of Department	73
Other Appointments	73
Colleges and Departments of Art	77
PolYTECHNICS	78
Heads of Department	78
History	78
Universities	78
Fellowships	78
Studentships and Research Awards	78
Colleges of Higher Education	79
Colleges of Education	79

Teacher's Centres

Adult Education	70
Community Homes and Associated Institutions	71
Assessment Centres	71
Youth and Community Service	71
Overseas Appointments	72
Administration Local Education Authority	73
General	73
Child Care	74
Educational Psychologists	74
Examiners	74
Librarians	76
Ancillary Services	76
Miscellaneous	76
Outdoor Education	76
English as a Foreign Language	76

Appointments wanted

Personnel	77
Announcements	77
Exhibitions	77
Entertainments	77
For Sale and Wanted and Postal Shopping	77
Holidays and Accommodation	77
Home Exchange Holidays	77
Properties for Sale and Wanted	77
Typing and Duplicating	77

Senior Primary Posts

The London Borough of Redbridge is a pleasant residential area in North East London with easy access to the West End and the Essex countryside. Help will be given in finding accommodation, with legal fees for house purchase, removal and reestablishment expenses where appropriate. Out of London Allowance payable. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts which will be vacant from January, 1978.

Headships

William Torbitt Junior School, No. on Roll 380, Group 6, South Park Infant School, No. on Roll 270, Group 5.

Advisory Teacher

An advisory teacher for Primary Education. A casual or user's allowance is available. Scale 3 post available for a suitable candidate. Application forms available from and returnable to J. E. Fordham, B.A., Chief Education Officer, Education Office, 285-288, High Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 1NN. Completed application forms should be returned by Tuesday, July 5, 1977.



ilea

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY
New Nursery School in the Westway Nursery Centre, Maxilla Gardens, W.10

Headship

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the headship of a new nursery school to form part of the Westway Nursery Centre, which it is hoped will open in January, 1978. The Centre also contains day care facilities and a parents' drop-in centre which will be run by the Westway Nursery Association. The Nursery School element will provide accommodation for 60 full-time pupils. The head of the school will be a member of the ILEA's permanent teaching staff and will be part of the Centre's senior management team, which will be comprised also of the Nursery Officer-in-Charge of the Day Nursery and the Coordinator/Director of the Parents' Centre. It is hoped to make an appointment early in the autumn term to enable the successful candidate to take up the post by January 1, 1978. Birmingham Group 2, salary £4,311-£4,835, plus £501 supplement, plus £402 London Allowance.

Application forms and further details available from the Education Officer, 201/210, County Hall, London, S.E.1. Closing date for return of completed application forms, July 8.

Centres of excellence?

Jim Hogan

In centres for outdoor activities there is almost always conflict, between specialist and pastoral requirements. If one is considering centres of excellence for potential Olympic candidates, there is a case for employing highly skilled specialists. Presum-

ably, however, only the Sports Council and the national centres are affected by this criterion, and even they only at specific periods. The concern of the National Association for Outdoor Education—comprising advisers, lecturers, wardens, and staff of outdoor pursuit centres, as well as teachers—more likely to be with the broadening of the base from which the centres of excellence may ultimately recruit. In centres which accept this as their objective, it may be possible to introduce rationalization which will yield economy. Centres which draw their pupils almost exclusively from I.E.A. schools may gain positive advantage from a review of staffing policy.

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Jim Hogan is president of the National Association for Outdoor Education.

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Inner London Education Authority

For teaching posts in Inner London

See pages 56-57



Classified Advertisements

The charge for advertising in all classifications is 66p per line (minimum 3 lines). Display in classified advertisements £3.80 per single column cm (minimum space 9.5 cm double column at £7.20).

A charge of 50p is made for Box Number facilities.

Advertisements published in the Scottish edition only will be subject to a 25 per cent discount on the above rates.

Advertisements received by Monday will be published in the following Friday's issue subject to availability of space.

Copy should be sent to: The Advertisement Manager, The Times Educational Supplement, The Strand House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC2R 3BZ. Closing date for the following Friday's issue.

MIDDLE continued
By Subject Classification
Art and Design
Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

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Domestic Subjects
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DORSET WESTHAM COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, WEYMOUTH (1130—Mixed)
Required for January 1978
HEADTEACHER (Group II)
Assistance with removal and incidental expenses.
For application form (to be returned by 8 July) and further details send stamped addressed envelope to Staffing Officer, Education Department, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1XJ.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE Impington Village College
The Post of Warden
of this Village College becomes vacant on 1st January, 1978, on the retirement of the present Warden. The Village College provides a Community Centre for the surrounding area, as well as a Comprehensive School for pupils aged 11-18. The Warden, in addition to having responsibilities as Head of the School, will be in charge of Community activities within the College, a responsibility recognised by an allowance of £1,248 a year at present.
The School (Burnham Group 11) is in pleasant rural surroundings 3 miles North of Cambridge.
Further details and forms of application may be obtained from the Senior Area Education Officer, 8hrs Hall, Cambridge, CB3 0AP (S.A.E.) to whom they should be returned by 4th July, 1977.

EAST SUSSEX UCKFIELD SCHOOL
Required for January, 1978 — HEAD
for this Group 10 Mixed Comprehensive School for pupils aged 11-18.
Application forms and details from the Chief Education Officer, P.O. Box 4, County Hall, Lewes, on receipt of a foolscap self-addressed envelope. Closing date 15th July.

HAMPSHIRE ALTON COLLEGE
Odinham Road, Alton.
(Post 5th Year Mixed)
PRINCIPAL/DESIGNATE
required 10th April, 1978.
New appointment for 6th Form College scheduled to be opened September, 1978. Group 10.
EGGAR'S SCHOOL
London Road, Alton.
11-18 Comp. Mixed.
HEADTEACHER
required for this Group 10 School, 1st January, 1978.
Application forms and particulars obtained from Area Education Officer, Southgate House, 8, Southill Street, Winchester (foolscap a.s.a. please) returned by 30 July, 1977.

Education Department
Appointment of Headteacher
Big Wood (New) Comprehensive School, Top Valley, Nottingham
Qualified teachers are invited to apply for appointment as Head Teacher of the above School.
Number on roll: 760 (11-16). Salary Group 9 (Vocals) - January, 1978, for September, 1978.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by returning a stamped addressed envelope to the Director of Education, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP. Closing Date: 28th July, 1977.

Nottinghamshire County Council
Education Department
Appointment of Headteacher
Big Wood (New) Comprehensive School, Top Valley, Nottingham
Qualified teachers are invited to apply for appointment as Head Teacher of the above School.
Number on roll: 760 (11-16). Salary Group 9 (Vocals) - January, 1978, for September, 1978.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by returning a stamped addressed envelope to the Director of Education, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP. Closing Date: 28th July, 1977.

BISHOPSLAT SCHOOL
Royal Lane, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3RP
(Numbers on Roll 850-178 in Sixth Form)
Headteacher: Dr. L. Balbar, S.A., P.D.
Required for January, 1978.
DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
of this existing Grammar School due to be reorganised as a Comprehensive (Group XI) in September, 1977, at which time the School will admit its first all-ability intake. The duties will include particular responsibility for the day to day running of the School, for standards of discipline and behaviour, as well as a general involvement in policy and planning.
Application forms and further particulars from and returns to the Director of Education, Civic Centre, Uxbridge. Closing date 16 July, 1977.
London Allowance payable.
75 per cent removal expenses and some assistance with accommodation in appropriate cases.

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Planet Earth

R. C. L. Wilson on geology

Contents in Motion: the New Earth Debate. By Walter Sullivan. Macmillan £6.95. 333 21683 0.

Our Changing Planet. By John Gribbin. Wildwood House £5.95. 0 7045 0247 X.

These books examine the "new geology" heralded by one of its architects, the Canadian J. Tuzo Wilson (quoted in both of them), as a revolution in the earth sciences. Both authors are at pains to emphasize the significance of the new order for the search for raw materials. Thankfully neither book is yet another massive tome dreamed up by an American professor for his introductory geology classes.

Our Changing Planet aims to give a knowledge of the workings of our planet. In only 165 pages it attempts to describe the origin of the solar system, the early history of the earth, the revolution of plate tectonics and its effect on localizing energy and metals, and the relationship between the earth's atmosphere, the solar wind and earthquake, and finally tries to place our home planet in perspective by considering the geophysics of the other planets.

John Gribbin relies on the written word to do this, and uses only 17 illustrations. Indeed, all and gas reserves are discussed without any diagrams at all, and unfortunately the impression is given of oil deposits forming almost exclusively in piles of deltic eediments associated with salt domes — an unnecessarily simplistic picture, even allowing for the brevity of the whole book. Reserves of metal ores are discussed too, but only those found on the deep sea floors, either as nodules, or precipitated from Red Sea hot brines. There is no mention of the value of considering other types of ores in relation to the plate tectonic theory — a debate that is current among economic geologists, and that is relevant to many more resources than those discussed by Dr Gribbin.

At the end of chapter three, John Gribbin poses the question: "Why did it take so long for each scientist to accept the new ideas of continental drift?" but in later chapters he fails to convey the incredible sequence of events — and coincidences — that provided new information about the oceans, the earth's magnetic field, and earthquake patterns. However, the way Walter Sullivan recounts these events is both detailed and fascinating.

Contents in Motion lives up to the expectations raised by the dust-cover description about "the discoveries that led to the revolution, are, in many cases, told in terms of those who made them—their hopes, adventures, pursuits of false leads, and final triumphs". Walter Sullivan's experience of seeing at first hand the story unfold comes through with conviction. The first part of Contents in Motion recounts the developments that led to plate tectonics in approximate chronological order, starting with a chapter about Alfred Wegener, continuing through the exploration of the oceans and the accumulation of geophysical evidence that led to the development of the concepts of seafloor spreading, and finishing in chapter nine with an account of the deep sea drilling project, the results of which finally converted all but the most extreme doubters. But there are some odd headings in the narrative, such as a discussion of the significance of frozen mammoths with fresh intercuts in their mouths.

Chapter six, *Algebraic Footprints*, gives an excellent summary, laced with personal quotations from the participants, of the way the changing polarity of the earth's magnetic field was linked to the magnetic properties of the ocean floors. The remaining 12 chapters develop the implications of the new concepts, discussing various topics such as "hot spots", evolution and changing geographies, mountain building (as a case study of the Appalachians), geothermal energy, and the significance of plate tectonics for man's search for physical resources.

Walter Sullivan's book is well (but not over-) illustrated, and includes 27 pages of references — a testament to the author's thoroughness (although the text is free of cross-references to them). In contrast, *Our Changing Planet* has but one page of references (and the reviewer's name omitted from the editorship of the first entry).

Contents in Motion provides a good introduction to the "new geology", but its particular merit is the background it gives to the revolution in the earth sciences. It is not a Douglas Crichton to write a "Double Helix", but Walter Sullivan provides an historical account that teachers and sixth form pupils will find valuable. Regrettably, one cannot recommend *Our Changing Planet* so strongly, for its price (only one pound less than Contents in Motion) and brevity do not make it a good buy. Neither does its style; indeed it is impossible to say what kind of audience the author had in mind when writing the book.

Way the wind blows

P. A. Smithson reviews books for the library

Forecasts, famines and freezes. By John Gribbin. Wildwood House £4.95. 7045 0193 7.

Applied Climatology: an Introduction (Second edition). By J. P. Griffiths. Oxford University Press £1.00. 19 859925 0.

For any one piece of evidence, it's possible to find an "expert" who will dismiss it as of no account. But this is just the kind of situation where narrow expertise is no use; what is needed is the broader view of a non-specialist, to show how the contributions from the various experts fit together. This extract from *Forecasts, famines and freezes* adequately summarizes the viewpoint of the author, who sets himself the task of providing this overview in terms understandable to the general public.

The book opens with a disquisition of climatic "disasters" of the last decade, primarily in terms of their effects on agriculture and the resulting increases in production costs and decreased yields, but also in terms of their implications for world food supply and population growth. As this was written before the European droughts of 1975 and 1976 and the severe winter of 1976/77 in north-west America, these comments about the increasing variability of our climate are singularly relevant. Details of the world pattern of change in climate are included together with historical evidence of earlier changes. The remainder of the book is devoted to a consideration of possible causes of change and their climatic implications for the near future.

bin does qualify many of his statements by saying that disagreement exists, but frequently only one side of the controversy is presented as if it were the only one. It would be impossible for most readers to check either side of the argument. The text also abounds in the kind of level-up links to Africa and the East African Lakes region (which do not appear in the index), and unqualified statements such as "the global deterioration of climate means that we must get used to different food entirely". This is an interesting and thought-provoking book, but the author over-emphasizes the sensational, and where does he really distinguish between fluctuations and changes of climate?

Applied Climatology is very different. First published in 1967 it has been revised by the inclusion of two new chapters, on urban areas and climatic change, and a partial revision of others. However, the basic criticisms of the first edition must remain. Despite its title, much of the book is about climate which has practical implications rather than applications of climatology. However, the first third of the book is devoted to pure climatology, including 11 pages of climatic tables which could well be used to any aspect which the title leads one to expect. But the author does not say that "this is meant as an introductory text and one around which the help of the references in the literature can weave its own web of specialization or generalization". If one accepts this, the book is useful but it leaves the reader a little disappointed since the first appeared.

Chemistry in perspective

Frederick Aicken

Chemistry Today. By Euan S. Henderson. Macmillan Educational £2.25 and £1.95.

Transition Element Chemistry. By J. N. King and P. McManus. Heinemann Experimental Chemistry Series £1.25 (Teacher's guide £1.90).

Modern Chemistry. By Martin Sherwood. Faber £6.95. 571 10753 2.

The ideal book on chemistry would combine the qualities of a good detective story with fresh reminders of the inseparability of the subject from the whole of our experience. So often we get one without the other, just as the research chemist, understandably fascinated by the three-dimensional jigsaw clue to the molecular composition of a new compound, may overlook the connection with the rest of the world which the student may be educationally hindered by the examination-conscious textbook.

In this respect *Chemistry Today* does not quite live up to its title; it offers numerous examples of the role of chemistry in our day-to-day lives but comparatively little about the pollutant effects of certain chemicals or the undesirable side-effects of insecticides, drugs or even detergents.

This is not so much a reflection on the author or on the examination syllabuses to which his book is so admirably geared; it has been described as a best-selling CSE textbook and it is easy to see why — the topics are well arranged, lucidly explored and neatly interwoven with questions to test pupils' understanding and to encourage them to draw their own conclusions. Indeed, as the author suggests, the book could form the basis of a GCE course; topics such as homologous series and the derivation of the structure of ethanol which are absent from the text could provide useful supplementary exercises in individual notebooks.

This book now appears in an economy edition (at a saving of 30p per copy) which, although slightly less extensive to look at and to handle, is equally easy to read and apparently just as robust as the standard edition.

The preface to the series of which *Transition Element Chemistry* is a recent addition emphasizes that the aim of practical work is to discover something and not merely to copy what has been done before. Each experiment in the new book is designed to conform with this laudable view of laboratory practice; the investigation or problem is stated, the procedure clearly described and a framework for subsequent discussion supplied. (The teacher's guide is helpful both as a reminder of certain practical points and as a further stimulus for discussion.) It is therefore strange that the introduction to the volume gives a detailed account of the atomic structure of the model element, that is, of the model devised to explain the very properties which the student is about to discover. It would have been preferable to lead the student to this model as the result of early investigatory experiments and to confirm the hypothesis by subsequent practical work.

The great importance of these metals in nature and in the economy of industrialized society is mentioned but not illustrated; the enterprising student must therefore seek appropriate background reading in order to put his discoveries into perspective. He could do worse than start with *New Worlds in Chemistry* which will give him a lively and stimulating background to his subject as well as a convincing justification for studying it. Martin Sherwood has succeeded in blending, particularly but not exclusively for the layman, the intellectual appeal of chemistry with its sociological importance. He has also produced a book which can be dipped into for ideas; a first attempt at Bernal's definition of life as "a perial, continuous, progressive, multiform and conditionally interactive, self-realization of the potentialities of atomic electron states"; a second exposed the flow-sheet of a possible scheme for the synthesis of "biological" molecules from hydrogen cyanide.

It was a fair sample. The chemistry of life is followed by the chemistry of death; there is a particularly good section on "industrious chemists" and the book ends, on the whole optimistically, with a look into the future. As one chapter heading puts it, chemistry is ubiquitous and *New Worlds in Chemistry* provides an entertaining and informative guide. Not only for its intrinsic merits but as a supplement to the more academic textbook it is highly recommended for the chemistry department library.

Testing, testing

Peter Huw Morgan

Structured Questions in A Level Chemistry. By J. R. L. Swain and S. Clark. Hodder and Stoughton £1.75. 340 20831 7.

Multiple Choice Chemistry (Second edition). By O. J. Simpson. Edward Arnold £1.70. 7131 0130 X.

At A level, questions which involve the student in explanation of a topic and combine both an element of training with one of testing are most valuable. Science is concerned with asking the right questions, and good

questions, like crossword puzzles, are harder to compile than in answer. Messrs Swain and Clark appear to have put a deal of thought into these 100 structured questions in A level chemistry. Each question consists of about nine subsidiary questions grouped about a central theme. The topics chosen vary from the familiar nomenclature to the less understood chemical constitution of the human atmosphere and a third of the book is devoted to each of the three main areas of chemistry. The authors recognize the importance of a sound basis in physical

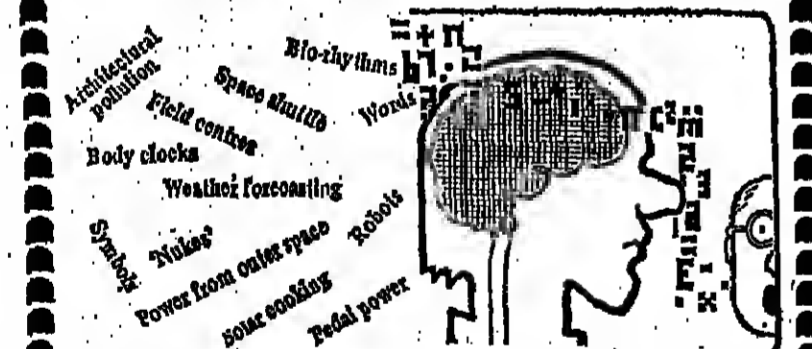
chemistry and this is reflected in the whole text. Energetics, for example, is well treated. Plenty of numerical data is included and used. The inorganic section includes several items on periodicity, three questions on each of the noble gases and several on coordination chemistry. The organic section — apart from more classical examples — has some polymers and physical methods. The authors include a mark scheme and some numerical answers and grade the questions according to the level of mental process required, although this classification is not

rigorous. The nomenclature in this well-produced book is systematic and the units are those of the SI. Mr Simpson intends that this second edition of his book should be for use by O level and CSE candidates. There are over 1,000 multiple choice questions varying in type from the simple single selection item to the more structured assertion/reason question. The single selection questions, which form the bulk of the book, are grouped under broad headings such as "The Fundamental Laws of Chemistry" and are mainly concerned with testing for specific factual knowledge.

The multiple completion, classification and assertion/reason questions are not grouped in any way. The book concludes with a short section based on several laboratory situations and answers are available upon request. There are some errors and misleading questions. The most numbers and atomic number of the chlorine isotopes are the wrong way round, the reactivity of iron is not due to its variable valency and Al^{2+} is not incorrectly written but is unstable. The nomenclature is up to date with a few exceptions.

QUEST

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Life on earth

Harold W. Appleton

Human and Social Biology. By George Usher. Macdonald and Evans £1.95. 7121 0808 4.

The author of this well-produced paperback states that its 14 chapters are grouped into three main sections: Man, the individual, Man in relation to other organisms, and Man and the community. The first of these sections occupies two thirds of the book, and is traditional human biology. The remainder covers such topics as the dependence of man on plants, and details of bacteria and viruses, fungi, etc, particularly those associated with man. Other topics include water, sewage, housing, air-pollution and finally community responsibility and care.

Each chapter has its "progress tests" and examination questions and there is an appendix dealing with multiple choice questions. Other appendices contain brief notes on important people in the history of biology, and a glossary of terms. There is a somewhat condensed "special study" for the author in it suggests that it is a working text to save the student the time of protracted note-taking. The material covers most O level and CSE syllabuses and would be valuable as a support to normal teaching. Line diagrams are clear and there are excellent drawings of the louse, bed-bug and flea.

Table Five — of geological periods and life on earth — is somewhat out of place in the "first appearance" column, and the nitrogen cycle diagram shows lightning converting nitrogen to nitrates, and nitrates presumably directly. In spite of these minor points, the book will prove valuable for class purposes, and those teachers who prefer to use a book to support their own class teaching, rather than for general reference.



A detail from Dudley Adams's trade card. This and drawings of early scientific instruments appear in R. H. Nuttall's 'Scientific Instruments' (Arthur Frank Lewin Collection, 141 Long Street, Glasgow, G1 1SL, £1.50). Originally published in 1887, this provides much information to throw light on the history of science.

What is science?

F. W. Kellaway

The Nature of Science. By David Knight. André Deutsch £4.95. 233 96814 8.

A modest survey of the development since 1600 of science and scientific thought succeeds admirably where more elaborate studies might flounder in confusing detail or suspect philosophy. Contrasting wisely on some key points, David Knight, a well-versed lecturer in the history of science, demonstrates teaching with literary skills of a high order. He considers science as an intellectual and social activity, rather than as a general reference.

and the fashion in which the best scientists within science have gradually lost during the past two centuries, provide a fascinating story. Even the question "what is science?" is shown to have a simple answer, while the growth of a scientific community (which were, the professional taking over from the gifted amateur) and increasing importance of science in government and industry are stimulating chapters. Moreover, the changes in science brought by science continue to accelerate. This review of the present should appeal equally to the intelligent fifth or sixth form and to their teachers.

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Science from Scotland

Harold Appleton on a new biological sciences project

The Science of Life, By the Strathclyde Biology Group. John Murray and Blackie and Sons. Volumes 1 and 2 75p each, 3, 4, 5 70p each. Experimental Guide £1.00. Teachers' Resources Book £4.95. Technician's Manual £1.95.

The Strathclyde Project appears to be Scotland's answer to Nuffield, having a teacher's book of nearly 200 pages, pupils' books of 50-60 pages each, an experimental guide and a technician's manual of similar length. (A history of the development of the project was given prominently in a recent edition of *The TES*). The material is based on the syllabus of the Scottish Certificate of Education, the full content of which is as a more Sesselschmidt must be in the position of banking the material is claimed to be expanded to "take into account CSE and GCE courses".

The Teachers' Resources Book is said to provide material particularly considering the needs of the non-specialist biologist who may be in the position of having to teach a biology course. In places I would consider it as notes for the Honours graduate in biology—a list of 21 of the amino acids that occur in "proteins, complete with their recognized abbreviations and their structural formulae. This is followed by "notes on nucleotides".

Before we have time to recover we are faced with three full pages of quotations of a detailed breakdown of the path of glycolysis; details of the citric acid cycle; and photosynthesis. The Calvin cycle, fortunately, is not included. The bulk of the book is in a more reasonable vein. Some sections contain quite useful amounts of information—others are very sketchy.

The bibliographies are useful, but

the book would have been more valuable had each section given a straightforward explanation of the objects of the work, together with practical notes on how to achieve them.

The technician's manual in particular the best part of the whole project. There is a list of equipment required for each investigation, together with diagrams where necessary. This will save teachers much time usually spent writing out endless lists for the laboratory trolley; it is easy to forget such a thermometer or the odd extra beaker may be needed, and, as many schools seem to find it difficult to obtain really qualified laboratory staff, this book will prove invaluable.

The only confusing point is that some apparatus is listed to be put out in the laboratory, while the rest is left hidden, but at the ready, in the "central store". This, one assumes, is whisked out with the remainder of a conjurer at the moment of impact. Were these items especially delicate or dangerous, I could understand it. In this case delicate and expensive microscopes and equipment for their use are freely available in the laboratory, while in some cases, as towels, seeds or compost are to be kept hidden.

It would be helpful if, where applicable, warnings had been given for use of the technician concerning possible dangers and apparatus to be checked at the end of the lesson before the class leaves so that possible discrepancies can be dealt with immediately. A few first-aid hints would also be useful.

I am not at all clear why the experimental manual was over-written as a separate book. There is much duplication of information and diagrams. Surely the appropriate instructions could have been included in the student's units. As it is, there is yet one more book

for the pupil to carry around and possibly lose, while two books open on a bench use more space than one. It is more likely that questions or instructions may be missed switching from one book to another while working.

There are five student's units: Maintaining the species; Energy and life; Exchanging materials; Movement and control; and Interactions. There is nothing original in the selection of these topics. For a long time it has been popular to teach biology in this way, using living things as examples of the principles. As a result no complete individual is ever studied. The study of individuals as species during living things, particularly in relation to the habitat, is perhaps a more logical approach at this level. By careful teaching the important features of each can be emphasized, and drawn together as species during the revision period at the end of the course.

The style of the student's texts is brief and abrupt, using words which could well be lost on average or less able pupils; it would be more suitable at A level. The text is a cross between a questionnaire and a work-sheet, often with little or no explanatory paragraphs. This could be used as homework books, as structured questions, or after carefully planned teaching or experimental periods. The diagrams are generally good, though one chart, "Summary of digestion", is reminiscent of the virus diagram for a modern class, thus making a difficult subject almost incomprehensible.

We are not told whether there are special courses in Scotland for teachers (as were common during the early days of Nuffield) so that all might be made clear. Certainly, faced with this material and a class of average children in an average comprehensive school, I would need very careful preparation to design lessons which would enable pupils to use the unit books adequately.

A non-specialist biologist, referred to in the group's preamble, would find the text understandable. As far as English schools are concerned, I cannot see the Strathclyde's *Science from Scotland* being successful in keeping this material north of the border.

Birdwatcher's guide

Frank J. Thompson

Bird Count. A practical guide to bird surveys. By H. M. Dobson. Kestrel Books £2.75. 7226 5153 s.

This book, the introduction informs us, is intended to help anyone who is interested in finding out more about wild birds "in a methodical and thorough way" and this it does. It opens with a lengthy chapter on identification with drawings and simple notes on the 60 common species. Most of these drawings are good, but an indication of scale would have been useful.

Further chapters deal with ways in which birds can be studied—counting birds in an area or areas, census work, nest surveys (haha the book reads on dangerous ground

and children using this section should be informed of the Protection of Birds Act), sawtwitching (observing and recording the movements of birds over the sea from a suitable locality on land), checks on roosts, recording migration, ringing, sky watching, daily record sheets etc.

This useful guide to birdwatching projects and census work is strongly recommended for use in the secondary school; each chapter is clearly written and well illustrated with black and white sketches of birds, scenic views, graphs and diagrams. The book is completed by an extensive bibliography, a reading list of papers, and journals, and details of national societies concerned with bird studies.

The living world

Focus on Biology. Edited by C. D. Gould.

Wharton £1.60. 8020592 9

Focus on Biology joins many other texts for CSE and O level, and claims to cover "the large core of material common to all syllabuses". It is prepared in the same large sized, soft-covered form as popular some years ago, with large, clear type and few pages without at least one diagram.

There is a superb full page colour photograph of a dissected rat, with a smaller black-and-white photo of a reasonably similar dissection facing it, to which labels have been added. This latter is rather less clear as highlights and shadows make the detail harder to distinguish. Brocklehurst and Ward, Maud Jepson, Fritsch and Salisbury and several other well-known authors are acknowledged for the use of some of their better and well recognized diagrams.

The contents follow a traditional pattern: The living world, cells, tissues and organs, food and nutrition in animals, how plants feed, etc, and there is a useful glossary at the end. The chapter on evolution is rather disappointing—there is a distinct lack of explanation. The traditional picture of Darwin's finches could have been used to illustrate adaptive radiation, but the author merely states that they differ in size and shape of beaks and eat on different food. The chapter rambles on, but gets nowhere. The study as a whole, however, is worth careful consideration among the vast array of textbooks available in this field. H. W. A.

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Nottingham 1400.

For September 1977, ENGLISH, English 1, English 2, English 3, English 4, English 5, English 6, English 7, English 8, English 9, English 10, English 11, English 12, English 13, English 14, English 15, English 16, English 17, English 18, English 19, English 20, English 21, English 22, English 23, English 24, English 25, English 26, English 27, English 28, English 29, English 30, English 31, English 32, English 33, English 34, English 35, English 36, English 37, English 38, English 39, English 40, English 41, English 42, English 43, English 44, English 45, English 46, English 47, English 48, English 49, English 50, English 51, English 52, English 53, English 54, English 55, English 56, English 57, English 58, English 59, English 60, English 61, English 62, English 63, English 64, English 65, English 66, English 67, English 68, English 69, English 70, English 71, English 72, English 73, English 74, English 75, English 76, English 77, English 78, English 79, English 80, English 81, English 82, English 83, English 84, English 85, English 86, English 87, English 88, English 89, English 90, English 91, English 92, English 93, English 94, English 95, English 96, English 97, English 98, English 99, English 100.

SURREY
SURREY EDUCATION
11,400 boys and girls.
Surrey 1400.

For September 1977, ENGLISH, English 1, English 2, English 3, English 4, English 5, English 6, English 7, English 8, English 9, English 10, English 11, English 12, English 13, English 14, English 15, English 16, English 17, English 18, English 19, English 20, English 21, English 22, English 23, English 24, English 25, English 26, English 27, English 28, English 29, English 30, English 31, English 32, English 33, English 34, English 35, English 36, English 37, English 38, English 39, English 40, English 41, English 42, English 43, English 44, English 45, English 46, English 47, English 48, English 49, English 50, English 51, English 52, English 53, English 54, English 55, English 56, English 57, English 58, English 59, English 60, English 61, English 62, English 63, English 64, English 65, English 66, English 67, English 68, English 69, English 70, English 71, English 72, English 73, English 74, English 75, English 76, English 77, English 78, English 79, English 80, English 81, English 82, English 83, English 84, English 85, English 86, English 87, English 88, English 89, English 90, English 91, English 92, English 93, English 94, English 95, English 96, English 97, English 98, English 99, English 100.

SURREY
SURREY EDUCATION
11,400 boys and girls.
Surrey 1400.

For September 1977, ENGLISH, English 1, English 2, English 3, English 4, English 5, English 6, English 7, English 8, English 9, English 10, English 11, English 12, English 13, English 14, English 15, English 16, English 17, English 18, English 19, English 20, English 21, English 22, English 23, English 24, English 25, English 26, English 27, English 28, English 29, English 30, English 31, English 32, English 33, English 34, English 35, English 36, English 37, English 38, English 39, English 40, English 41, English 42, English 43, English 44, English 45, English 46, English 47, English 48, English 49, English 50, English 51, English 52, English 53, English 54, English 55, English 56, English 57, English 58, English 59, English 60, English 61, English 62, English 63, English 64, English 65, English 66, English 67, English 68, English 69, English 70, English 71, English 72, English 7



Qualified teachers are invited to apply for the following posts. Applications forms and further particulars available from the Head of the school concerned unless otherwise stated.

London Area Payment (£402 per annum) in addition to the appropriate basic salary scale.

Household removal expenses may be paid wholly or in part to teachers accepting permanent teaching posts with the Authority when a change of residence is essential; payment covers cost of the removal of household effects, insurance to London and fares for the teacher and family up to a nominal maximum of £75, but payments in excess of this amount may be considered in exceptional circumstances. Teachers coming from service with another Authority may, in approved cases, receive assistance with the legal costs of obligatory expenditure such as change of electric or gas services, fitted carpets or curtains etc. subject to purchase of the house within six months of taking up an appointment. In addition, a reasonable allowance may be paid if a dependent family have to be left in the previous home while new accommodation is obtained in London. This assistance may be paid for a period not exceeding six months.

The Authority's scheme of assistance with the cost of travel to school operates for appointments where the letters 'AT' are shown.

Applications for posts up to and including Scale 2 should be made as soon as possible. The closing date for applications for posts above this level will be 14 days from publication date.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

SENIOR TEACHERS

STANWELL MANOR SCHOOL
Stanwell Manor, London SW9 6AL
Tel: 01-873 6111

Head of Department
Head of Department of Mathematics and Physics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics and Physics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Mathematics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

ART

Scale 1 Posts
WINDSOR SCHOOL
Windsor, London W8 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Art. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Art. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

COMMERCIAL

Scale 1 Posts
BANBURY SCHOOL
Banbury, Oxfordshire OX15 4JG
Tel: 01235 5111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Commercial. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Commercial. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION & CAREERS

Scale 1 Posts
WINDSOR SCHOOL
Windsor, London W8 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Community Education and Careers. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Community Education and Careers. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

MODERN LANGUAGES

Scale 1 Post
BANBURY SCHOOL
Banbury, Oxfordshire OX15 4JG
Tel: 01235 5111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Modern Languages. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Modern Languages. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Modern Languages. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Modern Languages. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Modern Languages. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Modern Languages. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

MATHEMATICS

Scale 1 Posts
JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Mathematics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Mathematics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
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Scale 1 Posts

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Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
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Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Mathematics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

REMEDIAL WORK

Scale 1 Posts
JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Remedial Work. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Remedial Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Remedial Work. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Remedial Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Remedial Work. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Remedial Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
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Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Remedial Work. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Remedial Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

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Tel: 01-873 6111

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Scale 1 Posts

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Tel: 01-873 6111

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OTHER POSTS

Scale 1 Posts
JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
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Scale 1 Posts

JOHN HUGHES H.C. BOYS' SCHOOL
John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Remedial Work. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Remedial Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

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John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
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Scale 1 Posts

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Scale 1 Posts

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John Hughes, London W10 4LW
Tel: 01-873 6111

Senior Teacher
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Scale 1 Posts

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Tel: 01-873 6111

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
East Herts Division
St. Mary's High School
Churchgate, Church End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. SG9 6LW
Tel: 0462 5111

Senior Teacher
Senior Teacher of Mathematics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
East Herts Division
St. Mary's High School
Churchgate, Church End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. SG9 6LW
Tel: 0462 5111

Senior Teacher
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East Herts Division
St. Mary's High School
Churchgate, Church End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. SG9 6LW
Tel: 0462 5111

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Senior Teacher of Mathematics. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the following posts in the Authority's service. All posts are Scale 1 unless otherwise stated. An asterisk before the school name indicates a social priority school.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Sandfields Comprehensive, Southdown View, Port Talbot
(Mixed) (1,500 on roll) (Age Range 11-18) Head of Department. Scale 2. (Post Rel. 655/28.11.77)

REMEDIAL

Caerhango Comprehensive, Caerhango, Gwenton
(Mixed) (1,750 on roll) (Age Range 11-18) (Post Rel. 153/27.11.77)

SCIENCE

Cwmllwae Comprehensive, Pontardawe, Nr. Swansea
(Mixed) (1,930 on roll) (Age Range 11-18) Nutfield Science to terms 1 and 2. (Post Rel. 4513/28.11.77)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Maytree E.S.N. (M) Junior, Mynyddgerallwyd Road, Morriston
(Mixed) (62 on roll) (Age Range 5-11) To take a group of seven-year-old pupils. Diploma in Special Education desirable. (Post Rel. 05P3/33.11.77)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Blisycroft Junior, Glyn-y-wern Road, Trawell, Llensemiel
(Mixed) (100 on roll) (Age Range 7-11) 2 Posts (Post Rel. DISTRICT 4/P15/34.11.77)

INFANTS

Cwmrhydyceiwr Primary, Maesygwern Road, Morriston
(Mixed) (525 on roll) (Age Range 3-11) 3 Posts (Post Rel. DISTRICT 4/P15/34.11.77)

JUNIOR

Blisycroft Junior, Glyn-y-wern Road, Trawell, Llensemiel
(Mixed) (100 on roll) (Age Range 7-11) 2 Posts (Post Rel. DISTRICT 4/P15/34.11.77)

MUSIC

Brynhydd Primary, Glen's Grove Road, Bryon Ferry, Neath
(Mixed) (175 on roll) (Age Range 6-11) Responsible for music in Junior section. Scale 2. (Post Rel. DISTRICT 8/P12/44.11.77)

YOUTH SERVICE

Sandfields Youth Wing, Southdown View, Port Talbot
Full-time leader required for the above purpose but youth wing which is attached to a 11-18 years age range Comprehensive School. Applicants should be qualified in accordance with the Eleven Report of the J.N.C. Committee for Youth Leaders and Community Centre Workers. Salary within J.N.C. Ranges 3. (Post Rel. 6Y55/48.11.77)

Application forms and further particulars of specific posts are available from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed footloose envelope quoting the appropriate post reference(s).

CLOSING DATE - The closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is FRIDAY, 9th JULY, 1977. Mr. J. G. Jones, Director of Education, Education Department, Princess House, Princess Way, Swansea.



PRIMARY SCHOOLS

NURSERY EDUCATION

Headship
Head of Nursery Education. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Nursery Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Headship
Head of Special Education. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Special Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

PENDING SCHOOLS

Headship
Head of Pending Schools. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Pending Schools. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

Headship
Head of Scale 1 Posts. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Scale 1 Posts. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Scale 1 Posts

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Head of Scale 1 Posts. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Scale 1 Posts. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

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Head of Scale 1 Posts. This is a challenging position for a person with a strong background in Scale 1 Posts. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall standards of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's development.

Lancashire County Council

CLOSING DATE 4th JULY, 1977
Primary and Special Schools
For application forms and stamped addressed envelopes to Chief Education Officer, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston, PA1 8NU, unless otherwise stated.
Secondary Schools
Forms/letters etc. from and returnable to the Head Teacher of the School. B.A.E. please.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

SUDLETON HALL RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOL
(Physically Handicapped)
September, 1977. If possible, GENERAL SUBJECTS, with ART, CRAFT and POTTERY to 'O' level. Residential and sleeping in duties essential.
Scale 1 plus Special Schools' extensive and sleeping-in allowances.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NORTHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL (11-18 Comp) (620 Mixed) Group 9
4 Moor Park Avenue, Meor Park, Preston
January, 1978.
MODERN LANGUAGES
Scale 3
UP HOLLAND COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL (1910 Mixed), Sandbrook Road, Orrell, Wigan, W15 7AL
1st September, 1977.
SCALE 3 for a more experienced teacher.

SCALE 1 POSTS

THE OUKES PLAYHOUSE, Lancaster
1st September, 1977.
Theatre-Education Team.
ACTING TEACHER
BARSTOWN HIGH (860), Oarsley Road, Bowgrass, Garstang, Preston
September, 1977.
SCIENCE/PHYSICS
FLEETWOOD LARKHOLME COUNTY HIGH (620), Broadway, Fleetwood, FY12 1JH
September, 1977.
Graduate TEACHER OF GEOGRAPHY, ART/ROOM, SCIENCE/SCIENCE/LEVER/PHYSICS.
FLEETWOOD GRAMMAR/BAILEY HIGH (Amalgamated) 1,000-200
in 6th Parkway Road, Fleetwood
September, 1977.
GERMAN.

BLACKPOOL ST. MARY'S R.C. HIGH SCHOOL (1,100 Mixed, 11-16, to become Comprehensive in September), St. Walburga's Road, Blackpool
September, 1977.
CHEMISTRY GRADUATE.
(2) B.E. SPECIALIST.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, Lynton Hill Convent, Blackpool, FY3 7EG.
SAINTS R.C. HIGH SCHOOL (Newly Amalgamated) (No. on Roll 1,200 Mixed), Garstang Road West, Blackpool
September, 1977.
MUSIC
BLACKPOOL ST. GEORGE'S HIGH (800 Mixed), Cherry Tree Road, Blackpool
September, 1977.
MATHEMATICS (with some Junior Science).

BLACKPOOL COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL (1,850 Mixed), Blackpool Old Road, Blackpool
1st September, 1977.
(1) **ENGLISH** up to and including Sixth Form work. Interest in Montessori and/or Environmental Science desirable.
(2) **BIOLOGY** (O level) up to 'O' level at least. Subsidary subject desirable.
BLACKPOOL TYLORLEY HIGH SCHOOL (1,050 Mixed), Booth Avenue, Blackpool
1st September, 1977.
ENGLISH
LYTHAM ST. EDWARD'S R.C. HIGH SCHOOL (450 Mixed) (11-16)
Form and returnable to the District Education Officer, 42 Woodlands Road, Anfield, Lytham St. Anne's, 14 September, 1977.
(1) **MUSIC**
(2) **MATHEMATICS**.

KIRKHAM CARR HILL HIGH SCHOOL (1,170 Mixed) (11-16), Royal Avenue, Kirkham
1st September, 1977.
HOME ECONOMICS
FULWOOD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL (1,200 Mixed) (11-16 Comp.), Black Bull Lane, Fulwood, Preston
September, 1977.
GEOGRAPHY, GAMES/RECREATION an advantage.
MATHEMATICS HIGH SCHOOL (885 Mixed) (11-16 Comprehensive), Hasleholme Lane, Thornton
1st September, 1977.
(1) **BIOLOGY**, (2) **BIOLOGY** main, GERMAN subsidiary.

SHELDON AHO HOLLAND TAWO VALE HIGH (Opened 1976) (750), Glenburn Road, Sheffieldside
1st September, 1977.
(1) **VOYDRAFTS**, (2) **BOYS' P.E.**, (3) **HOME ECONOMICS**, (4) **MUSIC**, (5) **MATHEMATICS**.
Scale 1 or 11.
CROSTON, THE BISHOP RAWSTONE C.E. HIGH SCHOOL (600 Mixed) (11-16 Years), Oak Lane, Croston, Preston, PR8 7JH
September, 1977.
SCIENCE to 'O' level and O.S.E. Level, with BIOLOGY and NUTRITION/COOKING/FOOD/SCIENCE, in some cases.

BLACKBURN ST. EDMUND ARROWSMITH R.C. HIGH SCHOOL 1894
Solely (First Year Term).
BLACKBURN JOHN RIGBY R.C. HIGH SCHOOL, North Road, Blackburn
September, 1977.
ENGLISH, with some O.C.E.
BLACKBURN EVERTON HIGH SCHOOL (1,000 Mixed), Maclean Road, Blackburn
September, 1977.
(1) **MUSIC**, (2) **2nd** depending on qualifications and experience, (3) **MATHEMATICS**.

ACCRINGTON MOORHEAD HIGH (1,000 Mixed) (11-16), Cromwell Avenue, Accrington BB5 5AF
September, 1977.
MATHEMATICS—Modern Mathematics to 'O' level.
SURLEY WALSHAW HIGH SCHOOL (Roll 620 (11-16 Years)), Eastern Avenue
As soon as possible.
HUMAN BIOLOGY to O.S.E. level and Nuffield Combined Science.
WEST CRAVEN HIGH SCHOOL (800 Mixed), Kellbrook Road, Barnoldswick, Colne
September, 1977.
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CLASSICAL STUDIES/LATIN.
WEST BARK HIGH SCHOOL (No. 107), Tawd Valley Park, Skelmersdale
1st September, 1977.
MATHEMATICS.

SECONDARY Technical Studies continued

HERTFORDSHIRE
HILTON PARK SCHOOL
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, Hilton Park School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, Hilton Park School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

HILLINGDON
RAMSAY HAZARD SCHOOL
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, Ramsay Hazard School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

HUNTSLEY
EDUCATION OFFICER
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, Huntsley School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

MAIDSTONE DIVISION
THE ASTOR JUNIOR SCHOOL
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, The Astor Junior School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

MAIDSTONE DIVISION
THE ASTOR JUNIOR SCHOOL
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, The Astor Junior School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

MAIDSTONE DIVISION
THE ASTOR JUNIOR SCHOOL
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, The Astor Junior School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

MAIDSTONE DIVISION
THE ASTOR JUNIOR SCHOOL
15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.
Application forms and details from the Headmaster, The Astor Junior School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

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Application forms and details from the Headmaster, The Astor Junior School, 15-16 year olds with ability boys' school with technical and health studies.

Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Closing date for all posts 4th July, 1977.
PRIMARY AND SPECIAL
For application forms, send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Municipal Buildings, Manchester Old Rd, Middleton, M24 4EA. Unless otherwise stated, completed forms to be returned to the Head of the School.
MIDDLE, SECONDARY AND HIGH
Forms and further details from and returnable to the Head Teacher of the School. Stamped self-addressed envelope, please.

SPECIAL

High Birch Special (E.S.N.) (all age)
Birch Rd., Rochdale OL11 4RA. Tel. Rochdale 31722
SPECIAL
A teacher is required for the age group 11-14 with a keen interest in the problems of slow learning and multi-handicapped children. The person appointed should be able to work as a member of an established team and be able to contribute in the areas of language, reading and numeracy remediation. The appointment includes responsibility for the school library. An interest in Outdoor Pursuits would be an advantage. Experience in special education is preferable but applications from keen primary or middle school teachers are not precluded. The appointment will be at Scale 2 (S).

PRIMARY

Moorcross Nursery (3-5)
Aspinal St., Middleton, M24 2BE. Tel. 061-643 488.
Specially qualified
NURSERY TEACHER, Scale 1

SECONDARY AND HIGH

Durnford High (11-14)
Rectory St., Middleton, M24 3TS. Tel. 061-643 306
METALWORK, Scale 1
Application seeking first teaching post would be welcome.
Langley High (11-14)
Whidmore Road, Langley, Middleton, M24 4LA.
Tel. 061-643 6520.
Temporary teacher of
FRENCH, Scale 1
One term appointment in the first instance.

Sutherland High (11-18)
Sutherland Rd., Darnhill, Heywood, OL10 3PL.
Tel. Heywood 80488.
SCIENCE, Scale 1
Ability to teach Biology an advantage. This appointment will be for two terms in the first instance.
Queen Elizabeth High (14-18)
Boordman Fold Rd., Middleton, M24 1PR.
Tel. 061-643 2643.

HEAD OF CHEMISTRY, Scale 3
Graduate to take charge of the subject.
Applicants should be able to offer one of the following: Science and Mathematics and be prepared to take part in a technology programme for less able pupils. (Scale 4 Head of Science allowance may be available to suitable applicant.)
SECOND IN BIOLOGY, Scale 2
Applicant should be able to offer one of the following: Biology and Mathematics and be prepared to take part in a technology programme for less able pupils.

St. Joseph's R.C. Secondary (11-16)
St. Hill, Heywood, OL10 2AA. Tel. Heywood 80800.
DOMESTIC SCIENCE, Scale 1
To take the subject throughout the school. For this post, application should be by letter, immediately, to the Head of the school, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees.
Cardinal Langley R.C. (Boys) Grammar (11-18)
Rochdale Road, Middleton, M24 2GL. Tel. 061-643 4000.
HISTORY, Scale 1
Graduate to assist in teaching of History.

Somerset

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts. Unless otherwise stated:
(a) Duties to commence September, 1977.
(b) Application forms and details (B.A.E. envelope) from the Head of the school.
Please quote reference 24/8 on correspondence.

SECONDARY

Frome College, Frome (13-18 mixed comprehensive, 1,300, 1st in 1st and P.E. College combined, on separate site).
Teacher of Mathematics, Scale 3 for suitable applicant. The post offers the opportunity to teach S.M.S. Mathematics in a strong and progressive department, pupils of all ages and ability, and up to 'A' level.
Teacher of Physics, Scale 1. The post offers the opportunity to teach up to 'A' level and at all levels of ability. An interest in the technological aspects of the work will be a recommendation.
Application by letter in the first instance to the Principal, as soon as possible, with full details and names of two referees. (B.A.E. envelope, full details and names of two referees.)

West Monkton Priory Secondary School, Taunton (11-18 mixed, 665, 1st in 1st and P.E. College combined, on separate site).
Teacher of Mathematics, Scale 3 for suitable applicant. The post offers the opportunity to teach S.M.S. Mathematics in a strong and progressive department, pupils of all ages and ability, and up to 'A' level.
Application by letter in the first instance to the Principal, as soon as possible, with full details and names of two referees. (B.A.E. envelope, full details and names of two referees.)

PRIMARY

Burton-on-Trent, St. Andrew's C.E. V.C. Junior School. For January, 1978, DEPUTY HEAD, Group 5. Muxo an advantage.
Wells Central C.E. V.C. Junior School (215). For September, 1977, teacher of Commercial Subjects, Scale 1. Essential.

Wendover, St. George's V.C. Junior School (701). For September, 1977, Teacher, Scale 1, 1st in 1st and P.E. College combined, on separate site. Must be prepared to teach in a co-operative teaching arrangement with other members of staff. Applicants should be able to offer art and craft and/or games and music.

CYNGOR SIR GWYNEDD COUNTY COUNCIL

YSOGLY BERWYN BALA
(Comprehensive 11-18; 600 o.d.s.)
(1) Yn eiddo ar gyflwr tan 1978, iet yn gynil on yn bwrdd.
PENNAETHYR ADRAFF FFISEG
Grade 5.
(2) Yn eiddo ar gyflwr tan 1977, iet yn gynil on yn bwrdd.
PHYSICS
Rhodydd oyle i ddyddio'r ddiwedd doshnill i ysgydydd uddas, Gradd 11.
Ffurfiellid oale mae i dyddio'r ddiwedd doshnill i ysgydydd uddas, Gradd 11.
Dyddio'r ddiwedd doshnill i ysgydydd uddas, Gradd 11.

YSOGLY BERWYN BALA
(Comprehensive 11-18; 600 pupil)
(1) Required for January, 1978, or earlier if possible, Head of the PHYSICS DEPARTMENT, Scale 3.
(2) Required for September, 1977, temporary teacher to take
PHYSICS
Sixth-Form work for suitable candidate. Scale 1.
Application forms from Area Education Officer, Penarth, Dalgellau. Closing date—July 6.

YSOGLY UCHAF FRIARS BANGOR
(11-18; 750 o.d.s.)
Yn eiddo ar gyflwr tan 1977, iet yn gynil on yn bwrdd.
BOLEG—GWYDDOR YR AMGYLCHEDD—ASTUDIATHAU GWLEIDD
Dyddio'r ddiwedd doshnill i ysgydydd uddas, Gradd 11.
Ffurfiellid oale mae i dyddio'r ddiwedd doshnill i ysgydydd uddas, Gradd 11.
Dyddio'r ddiwedd doshnill i ysgydydd uddas, Gradd 11.

YSGOL YR YDOL, BANGOR
(Comprehensive 14-18; 750 pupils)
Required for September, 1977, to join an established team of teachers with an interdisciplinary approach, a teacher with a good background in the field of
BIOLOGY—ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE—RURAL STUDIES
Details should be given of other subjects/activities/interests offered. Scale 1.
Application forms from Area Education Officer, Penarth, Dalgellau. Closing date July 6.

YSOGLY JOHN BRIGHT LLANDUDNO
(Comprehensive 11-18; 1,300 pupil)
Required for January, 1978. Teacher of
FRENCH
throughout the school, including C.S.E. 'O' level and 'A' level classes. A Scale 2 post would be available to suitably experienced and qualified candidate.
Application forms from Area Education Officer, Penarth, Dalgellau. Closing date July 6.

YSOGLY JOHN BRIGHT LLANDUDNO
(Comprehensive 11-18; 1,300 pupil)
Required for January, 1978. Teacher of
FRENCH
throughout the school, including C.S.E. 'O' level and 'A' level classes. A Scale 2 post would be available to suitably experienced and qualified candidate.
Application forms from Area Education Officer, Penarth, Dalgellau. Closing date July 6.

Bolton Metropolitan Borough

BOYS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Scale 1

Required from September 1, 1977. The ability to assist with Mathematics or Geography would be an advantage. RC preferred.
St. Gregory RC Secondary School, Harrowby Street, Farnworth, Bolton (coeducational, 500 pupils).

ENGLISH, Scale 1

With History or Geography.
MATHEMATICS/SCIENCE, Scale 1
ART/DESIGN, Scale 1
Including Boys' Handicraft.
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL STUDIES, Scale 3

The department is responsible for the organization and direction of RoSLA courses in the fourth and fifth years (at present including eight CSE Mode 3 courses), and Remedial Work throughout the school. Further details available with application form.
Turton High School, Chepstow Road, Bromley Cross, Bolton (coeducational, 1,700 pupils, 11 to 18 comprehensive).

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Education, P.O. Box 63, Paderborn House, Civic Centre, Bolton BL1 1JW, should be returned to the appropriate Head Teacher by July 8, 1977.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Education Department

COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 2 POSTS AND ABOVE

Unless otherwise stated, for all posts in this section, initial applications (with age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees) should be sent immediately, together with stamped addressed envelope, to Head of School, Duddleson Manor School, Great Finesill Street, 67 4OR. Scale 2 post available for suitably qualified and experienced teachers to teach RE throughout the school.
Holywell School (Dedicate Unit), Wellville Road, B21 0DP
A qualified assistant teacher in the DCAF is required for the special unit attached to the school to be opened in September, 1978. The unit will be for the group of children of Secondary Schools in the DCAF area. The unit will be for the group of children of Secondary Schools in the DCAF area. The unit will be for the group of children of Secondary Schools in the DCAF area.

Voluntary Aided
SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 2 POSTS AND ABOVE
St. Philip's Sixth Form College, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF
(R.C. Voluntary Aided, Mixed)
Required for September, 1977, to take teaching of the subject to Advanced Level. A Scale 2 post may be available for a teacher with suitable qualifications and experience. Applications by letter, in the first instance, including a stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school, should be sent to the Head of the school, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF. Closing date—July 6, 1977.

Voluntary Aided
SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 1 POSTS
Unless otherwise stated, for all posts in this section, initial applications (with age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees) should be sent immediately, together with stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF. Closing date—July 6, 1977.

Voluntary Aided
SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 1 POSTS
Unless otherwise stated, for all posts in this section, initial applications (with age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees) should be sent immediately, together with stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF. Closing date—July 6, 1977.

Voluntary Aided
SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 1 POSTS
Unless otherwise stated, for all posts in this section, initial applications (with age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees) should be sent immediately, together with stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF. Closing date—July 6, 1977.

Voluntary Aided
SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 1 POSTS
Unless otherwise stated, for all posts in this section, initial applications (with age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees) should be sent immediately, together with stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF. Closing date—July 6, 1977.

Voluntary Aided
SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCALE 1 POSTS
Unless otherwise stated, for all posts in this section, initial applications (with age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees) should be sent immediately, together with stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, B18 8UF. Closing date—July 6, 1977.

COUNTY OF SOUTH GLAMORGAN

Required for September unless otherwise stated—
Fitzalan High School, Cardiff
11-18 comprehensive, 12-form entry
The following temporary appointments will become vacant due to leave of absence for maternity reasons:
(a) **ART**: Scale 1
To teach up to and including CSE level.
(b) **HISTORY**: Scale 1
To teach to CSE and 'O' levels and some Geography in Lower School.
Llanedeyrn High School, Cardiff
(11-18 comprehensive, 9-form entry)
FRENCH: Scale 1
To teach throughout the school. Ability to offer Latin an advantage.
St. Iltyd's RC Boys' College, Cardiff
(11-18 comprehensive, 5-form entry)
HEAD OF MIDDLE SCHOOL: SENIOR TEACHER Scale
Required for January, 1978, or earlier if possible. To be responsible for the academic and pastoral care of some 300 boys in the fourth and fifth years, as well as a teaching commitment including RE. Experience and expertise in dealing with boys in the less able group is essential.
ENGLISH/RELIGIOUS EDUCATION: Scale 1
To teach mainly in the Middle and Upper School. There may be an opportunity for 'A' level work later. Scale 2 post available for suitably experienced and qualified person.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to whom completed forms should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement.
F. J. Adams, Director of Education, Education Offices, Kingsway, Cardiff.

City of Manchester Education Committee

Unless otherwise stated, all posts are available from September, 1977, and application forms, together with stamped addressed envelope, to the Head of the school to whom they should be returned by 28th July, 1977.

SECOND MASTER/MISTRESS

DUCE HIGH SCHOOL
11th Avenue North, Manchester, M14 4BA
Required for September, 1977, or January, 1978, for the group of 11-16 mixed comprehensive school. Applicants should have suitable qualifications and experience for the post which will give full support for participation in the management of the school. The successful applicant will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in community school relationships. Application forms should be returned as soon as possible.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Kirkstall Lane, Manchester, M14 4BA
Teacher for Music throughout the school. It would be an advantage if candidates could offer a degree in Music and/or a post-graduate qualification in Music. Closing date 6th July, 1977.
PARR WOOD HIGH SCHOOL
Wilmslow Road, East Cheshire, Manchester, M20 9PD
A well qualified teacher to teach PHYSICS and some GENERAL SCIENCE at the school. The successful applicant will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in community school relationships. Application forms should be returned as soon as possible.

SCALE 2+

LEVENSHULME HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Crosley Road, M19 1ER
A suitably qualified and experienced teacher to take charge of the development of SENIOR WORK, mainly in Lower School. A Scale 2 post may be available for an especially well-qualified applicant.

SCALE 1+

VIEW TREE HIGH SCHOOL
View Tree Road, Manchester, M23 0DD
For one academic year only, a teacher in TYPING/WORD PROCESSING. Found obtained from the Headmaster (stamped addressed envelope) should be returned as soon as possible.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS SCALE 1

LOWBIGHTH SCHOOL
Crosley Road, M19 1ER
Teacher for Music throughout the school. It would be an advantage if candidates could offer a degree in Music and/or a post-graduate qualification in Music. Closing date 6th July, 1977.

SCALE 1

GURVAGE HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Manchester M19 2JU
Involved in the development of PHYSICAL EDUCATION. The post involves responsibility for the progress of 500 pupils in their first year together with some Physical Education teaching in the school.

SCALE 1

VIEW TREE HIGH SCHOOL
View Tree Road, Manchester, M23 0DD
For one academic year only, a teacher in TYPING/WORD PROCESSING. Found obtained from the Headmaster (stamped addressed envelope) should be returned as soon as possible.

SCALE 1

VIEW TREE HIGH SCHOOL
View Tree Road, Manchester, M23 0DD
For one academic year only, a teacher in TYPING/WORD PROCESSING. Found obtained from the Headmaster (stamped addressed envelope) should be returned as soon as possible.

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION Continued

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR EDUCATION OFFICER... Applications are invited for the post of Senior Education Officer to be filled by 31st October 1977.

Lancashire County Council

CLOSING DATE 4th JULY, 1977 FURTHER EDUCATION

LYTHAM ST ANNES COLLEGE OF F.E. 1 September, 1977. (1) LECTURER IN HUMAN BIOLOGY AND RELATED SUBJECTS... (2) LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK AND APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES...

W. H. FUSON COLLEGE September, 1977. All posts LECTURER GRADE 1. PUBLISHING COURSES, RADIO AND TELEVISION THEORY AND PRACTICE, FABRICATION AND SHEET METALWORK...

GRAMPIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the undernoted posts from persons suitably qualified. ABERDEEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE 1. LECTURER B in Catering Administration and Business Studies...

MORAY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION 1. LECTURER A in Business Studies... Candidates should possess a degree, diploma in commerce or similar qualification...

LONDON LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

LONDON INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

LONDON WINDHAM COLLEGE... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

LONDON SOUTH EAST LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

LONDON LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

LONDON INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

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MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

MIDDLESEX SOUTH WEST LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... Applications are invited for the following posts which are to be filled by 31st October 1977.



Schools Prom

The most exciting annual event in school music!

November 28 and 29 1977 at 7 p.m. at the Royal Albert Hall

The Schools Prom concerts are a unique demonstration of the scope and quality of school music in Britain, by performers selected from the National Festival of Music for Youth in July. Different schools will appear each evening and different works performed, though the variety and range of music played will be the same.

For further details please write to the TES Schools Prom, Room 256, Times Newspapers Limited, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

The Schools Prom is sponsored and presented by The Times Educational Supplement

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION continued

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL...

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Obituaries From The Times 1961-1970 Edited by Frank Roberts

For years, The Times obituaries have been a standard source of biographical information. Fact is, they've often been quoted in other reference works. And for good reason. Now for the first time, 1,500 select Times of London obituaries from the 1960s are brought together in one easy-to-use reference volume. Obituaries from The Times 1961-1970 Here are leading newsmakers in all walks of life—diplomats, political figures, kings and queens, artists, etc.—men and women who achieved professional distinction... or who played vital roles in recent history. Here too are many figures you're not likely to find in conventional reference sources. People who achieved sudden and short-lived notoriety.

The famous (and infamous)... and the not-so famous Churchill, Kennedy, de Gaulle, Hammarskjold, Pope John, Lumumba, Rlyesa Busna, Henrique Galvao, Jung, Schweitzer, Le Corbusier, Disney. You'll find them all in Obituaries from The Times, 1961-1970

946 pages 12 1/2 x 10 1/2 inch volume Bound in durable library binding Arranged for finger-tip reference Two reference books in one The obituaries alone would constitute a major reference source, but there is also an alphabetical cumulation of 18,000 obituaries and tributes that appear in The Times during the 1960s, enabling you to locate the original notice in The Times. Price U.K. £17.50 Price outside U.K. US\$50 Orders to Customer Services Department Newspaper Archive Developments Limited 16 Westcote Road, Reading, RG3 2DF, England

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Education Department Principal Administrative Officer Further Education Branch (Male or Female) Grade PO1 (c) £5,406 to £8,057 p.a. plus £12 Pay Supplement. Applications are invited from persons with teaching experience in Further Education and relevant administrative experience for the post which will be concerned with all aspects of the work of colleges and with particular reference to out-county attendance, recruitment, fee scales and Training Services Agency, Technical Education Council and Business Education Council of course provision. Duties will also include the maintenance and development of computer-based courses. Application forms and further details from the County Education Officer (G), P.O. Box 47, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford CM1 1LD. (Telephone Chelmsford 67222 Ext. 2808) returnable by 6th July.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT As a result of internal promotion The Times Literary Supplement requires a Sales Executive. The successful applicant, who will be under 35 years of age, will be required to work closely with the Advertising Manager, selling advertisements space in both the TLS and The Times to publishers in the United Kingdom and abroad. Upon completion of a satisfactory probationary period promotion to Assistant Advertisement Manager will be considered. An interest in all aspects of publishing is desirable and a foreign language, preferably German or Italian, is required. Salary negotiable, four weeks' three days' holiday rising to five weeks after one year and other fringe benefits. If you have the above qualifications and feel you would be happy as part of a small but hardworking specialist team please write with details to: The Employment Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd., P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

TAMESIDE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY... TAMESIDE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY... TAMESIDE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY... TAMESIDE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY... TAMESIDE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY...

WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST...

DEVON SOUTH DEVON TECHNICAL... DEVON SOUTH DEVON TECHNICAL... DEVON SOUTH DEVON TECHNICAL... DEVON SOUTH DEVON TECHNICAL... DEVON SOUTH DEVON TECHNICAL...

WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST... WALTHAM FOREST...

Farringdon House Community Home Child Care Officers Grade 1 (£1,701-£2,529) Grade 2 (£2,277-£2,691) Grade 3 (£2,364-£2,853) * Plus £312 Pay Award Supplement To share in the new concept group living situations within various antipraxis at Farringdon House. Applicants must have a genuine interest in rehabilitation of adolescent girls, possessing drive, initiative, patience and an ability to interest the girls in a wide range of activities. Posts are non-residential though accommodation may be found in exceptional circumstances. INFORMAL ENQUIRIES welcome: Please contact Miss Anne Davies, the Principal, Farringdon House Community Home, Farringdon, Nr. Exeter, Tal. Woodbury 22315. Application forms from: Director of Social Services, County Hall, Exeter. Closing date: 3 July 1977.

Ealing College of Higher Education Lecturer I In Professional Cookery (Re-advertisement) Required to teach HND/OND plus City & Guilds 2661/2/3. Candidates should possess a wide trade experience plus appropriate qualifications. Temporary Lecturer I In Professional Cookery Required from 1 September, 1977, for one year only. Applicants should possess good varied industrial experience together with an alert flexible mind able to cope with changes of modern industrial practice. Previous teaching experience would be an advantage. Temporary Lecturer I/II In Professional Cookery Required from 1 September, 1977, for one year only. Applicants should possess good varied industrial experience together with an alert flexible mind able to cope with changes of modern industrial practice. Previous teaching experience would be an advantage.

LENSHIO THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY... LENSHIO THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY... LENSHIO THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY... LENSHIO THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY... LENSHIO THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY...

MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY...

Gwent college of higher education SENIOR LECTURER IN CONSTRUCTION Salary: £5,343-£6,267 (bar)-£6,729 plus £180 supplement. Applicant for the above post should be Professionally qualified to R.I.C.S. or A.I.O.S. and have suitable industrial/commercial experience. Some teaching experience would also be an advantage. The successful applicant would be involved in teaching mainly Quantity Surveying and related subjects on the following courses: Higher National Certificate in Building and Civil Engineering. Professional Courses for I.O.B., I.Q.S. and R.I.C.S. examinations. The appointment is to commence in September 1977 and the starting point on the salary scale will depend upon previous industrial and teaching experience. For further details and application forms apply to: Dean of Administration, Gwent College of Higher Education, College Crescent, Cwmbran, Gwent NP23 1XJ.

COLLEGE OF ALL SAINTS, LONDON, N17 Readvertisement for: September, 1977, if possible, or January, 1978. HEAD OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES (Principal Lecturer in charge of subject) Courses at B.Ed. and Certificate levels; diversified courses planned. Negotiations in progress for amalgamation with Middlesex Polytechnic. Apply with full curriculum vitae as soon as possible (closing date 30th June) to: Principal, College of All Saints, London N17 6HR. (Tel. 01-808 2842)

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 24.6.77 COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF ART continued LONDON... POLYTECHNICS... HEADS OF DEPARTMENT... FARRINGTON HOUSE COMMUNITY HOME... DEVON... EALING COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Gwent college of higher education... COLLEGE OF ALL SAINTS, LONDON, N17... THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

CITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

EDUCATION LIBRARIAN

Grads SO2

(£5,001-£5,304 including Supplement)

Applications are invited from chartered librarians for the above post. The Education Librarian is responsible to the Director of Education for organizing all library services to the city's 188 schools...

Further details and application forms from Director of Education, Civic Centre, Seabrook Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8PU. Closing date: July 11th.

COUNTY OF AVON Education Service

Careers Service

SPECIALIST CAREERS OFFICER (Handicapped Young Peoples)

Salary scale: SO1 £4,239-£4,545 plus £312 p.a. Supplement

Applications invited from suitably qualified and experienced applicants for this senior post. Previous experience of work with handicapped young people an advantage.

Further details and application form, returnable by 8th July, from Director of Personnel (Tel: Bristol 298565), Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS99 7DE. Please quote ref. no. EDU 1208.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chief Education Welfare Officer

SO1 (£4,836-£5,142 incl.)

Reference Number: E/83/D

Senior Education Welfare Officer

AP5 (£4,422-£4,892 incl.)

Reference Number: E/84/D

Applications are invited from men or women, preferably with good experience in the field of Education Welfare, for these interesting and demanding posts.

Application forms and further information are obtainable from the Administration Manager, Room 708, Bran House, High Road, Wembley, Middlesex, returnable by 8th July, 1977. Telephone: 01-803 0371 (24-hour Ansafone service). Reference numbers must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Specialist Careers Officer to work with unemployed young people

This is a temporary post continuing until 31st March, 1978. No guarantee of employment beyond that date can be given. Duties will include work with and on behalf of unemployed young people, contacting employers on their behalf about employment, special Government training and work experience schemes...

CROYDON

Salary Scale £3,518-£4,299 per annum inclusive of London weighting and the rate supplement. Applications in writing giving details of age, qualifications and relevant experience to the Director of Education (P.M.O.), Tabernaer House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 1TP, by 8th July, 1977. Informal enquiries may be made of the Principal Careers Officer (telephone number 01-688 4483-extension 2288).

ADMINISTRATION General continued

DEVON AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY HEALTH EDUCATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Health Education Officer. The successful applicant will be responsible for the development and implementation of health education programmes in Devon...

HAMPSHIRE HEALTH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER

An interesting post offering contact with the community and opportunities for continuing professional development. The successful applicant will be responsible for the development and implementation of health education programmes in Hampshire...

NORTH REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD CERTIFICATE IN THE SECONDARY EDUCATION ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Board proposes to assist in the recruitment of an Assistant Secretary. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Board and will be expected to act as a liaison between the Board and the schools...

SHEFFIELD THE SHEFFIELD Y.M.C.A. THE SECRETARY

The Y.M.C.A. is seeking a Secretary for its Sheffield office. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the Y.M.C.A. and the schools...

THE SPORTS COUNCIL PROJECT OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Project Officer. The successful applicant will be responsible for the development and implementation of sports projects in schools and colleges...

TRAINING OFFICERS AGE CONCERN ENGLAND

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Training Officer. The successful applicant will be responsible for the development and implementation of training programmes for young people...

YORKSHIRE REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Examinations Officer. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Board and will be expected to act as a liaison between the Board and the schools...

Child Care

BERKSHIRE NICKERLAW CHILD GUIDANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Child Guidance Officer. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

Educational Psychologists

WALTHAM FIRRETT TEACHERS' UNION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Teacher. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the school and will be expected to act as a liaison between the school and the parents...

WALTHAM FIRRETT TEACHERS' UNION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Teacher. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the school and will be expected to act as a liaison between the school and the parents...

Examiners

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS

The Council invites applications for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

LONDON UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN EXAMINATIONS

The Council invites applications for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS

The Council invites applications for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

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NORTH REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

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Applications are invited for the post of Examiner. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office and will be expected to act as a liaison between the office and the schools...

Royal County of BERKSHIRE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL

Salary Scale: £8,661-£9,315; The post is supernumerary.

Candidates should be graduates with experience of further education work through either teaching or administration.

Further particulars from Director of Education, Kennet House, 80/82 Kings Road, Reading. Closing date 11th July, 1977.

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (£5,589-£6,468)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary. Applicants should have substantial teaching experience in secondary, further or higher education. Administrative experience is desirable.

Forms and further details should be requested by post from the undersigned (or telephone Mrs. Loggins, 878 2144).

Closing date 1 July 1977.

D. H. BOARD, M.A., Secretary to the Board, Metropolitan Regional Examinations Board, Lyon House, 104 Wandsworth High Street, London SW18 4LP.

THE NATIONAL SEA TRAINING TRUST

SECOND OFFICER

The successful applicant will be required to teach and train candidates (aged 16 to 17 years) in all aspects of Seamanship on a residential pre-ooce training course.

Additional duties will include work of an administrative nature, shared on a rotational basis with three other Second Officers.

It is required that applicants should hold a Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate of Competency and be not more than 30.35 years of age. Previous teaching experience would be an advantage.

The post, which is situated at Gravesend, Kent, can provide accommodation for a single person.

Applications, giving full particulars, should be addressed to:

The Secretary National Sea Training Trust Shipping Federation House 146-150 Minster London, EC3N 1ND

SOUTHWARK DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION

PRIMARY SCHOOLS ADVISER

The post of Diocesan Primary Schools Adviser will be vacant at the end of July, 1977. Applications are invited from trained teachers with Primary School experience who are communicant members of the Church of England.

This is a Grade 3 post, starting at point one, with the normal Superannuation arrangement. A secondment for one year, will be from 1 January, 1978, or earlier if possible. Expenses will be paid.

Enquiries and applications naming two referees by 11 July 1977 to The Director, Southwark Diocesan Board of Education, 48 Union Street, London SE1 (Tel: 01-807 7911).

Royal County of BERKSHIRE

GENERAL SCIENCE ADVISER

£7,956-£8,580 (Group 10 Head)

The successful applicant will be General Adviser with special responsibility for Science Education and will join a team comprising a Chief Adviser, three Senior Advisers and 15 Advisers.

The person appointed will need to live within reasonable distance of the Education Department Headquarters Office in Reading. Lodging allowance and removal expenses scheme in operation.

Further particulars and application form are obtainable from: Director of Education, Kennet House, 80/82 Kings Road, Reading RG1 3BL. Closing date 11 July, 1977.

Buckinghamshire Education Committee

Senior Assistant Education Officer (Schools)

Principal Officer Grade £7,074 to £8,046 per annum, plus £312 per annum supplement.

Applications are invited for this third tier post from graduates with teaching and administrative experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Aylesbury (Tel: Aylesbury 5000, Ext. 633).

Applications to be returned by 11 July, 1977.

Durham County Council

AREA SENIOR EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Soulsbury Salary Scale—Barnham Head Teacher 9 equivalent (£5,888-£7,663 per annum plus £312 supplement throughout plus £168 pay award).

Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, P.O. Box 50, Durham, DH1 1JL.

It is required that applicants should hold a Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate of Competency and be not more than 30.35 years of age. Previous teaching experience would be an advantage.

The post, which is situated at Gravesend, Kent, can provide accommodation for a single person.

Applications, giving full particulars, should be addressed to:

The Secretary National Sea Training Trust Shipping Federation House 146-150 Minster London, EC3N 1ND

TECHNICAL EDUCATION COUNCIL

FULL-TIME EXTERNAL MODERATOR (Sector A or B)

The Council invites applications for the above post effective from 1 September, 1977, or as soon as possible after that date. The moderator will be based in the London and Home Counties area and applicants should have suitable experience relevant to the work of the Council's Sector A or Sector B programmes.

The moderator will play a key role in establishing and maintaining the standards of the Council's awards by monitoring the operation of TEC programmes and assessment arrangements relevant to either Sector A or Sector B. Salary will be in the range £6,500 to £8,000 p.a. and starting salary will depend on previous experience.

Further details of the above post can be obtained by writing to the Chief Officer (ref. EM) at 78 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA. Closing date for applications: Friday, 18 July, 1977.

NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

LIST OF VACANT EXAMINERSHIPS

MINING INDUSTRY BASIC STUDIES COURSE Engineering Drawing MINING CRAFT COURSES SECOND YEAR (C2) Mining Drawing MINING CRAFT COURSES THIRD YEAR (C3) Mining Engineering Science MINING CRAFT COURSES FOURTH YEAR (C4) Mining Engineering Science MINE DEPUTIES' COURSE Mining Practice ORDINARY NATIONAL CERTIFICATE COURSE IN SCIENCES SECOND YEAR (D2) Basic Chemistry, English, Physics, Elective Chemistry

BASIC ENGINEERING CRAFT STUDIES PART I (MECHANICAL BIAS) Craft Studies, Applications and Associated Studies BASIC ENGINEERING CRAFT STUDIES PART I (FABRICATION AND WELDING BIAS) Craft Studies, Applications and Associated Studies

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CRAFT STUDIES PART II, FIRST YEAR Craft Studies, Applications and Associated Studies SHEET METAL AND THIN PLATE CRAFT STUDIES PART II, FIRST YEAR Sheet Metal and Thin Plate Technology (Paper II) Legislation and Welding ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC CRAFT STUDIES PART II, FIRST YEAR Electrical Plant Manufacture Electrical Plant Installation GENERAL COURSE IN ENGINEERING Science

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS' SECOND YEAR (T2) Engineering Drawing and Materials MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS' THIRD YEAR (T3) Mechanical Engineering Drawing

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION TECHNICIANS' COURSE SECOND YEAR (T2) Electrical Installation Technology ORDINARY NATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN ENGINEERING FIRST YEAR (O1) Applied Physics, Applied Mathematics, Elementary Surveying

VEHICLE PARTS AND FITTING PART I, FIRST YEAR Vehicle Parts Administration, Computer Practice and Vehicle Knowledge SECRETARIAL COURSE English, English IV, English IV Extension, Shortland I (New Ed), Shortland II, Audio Typewriting, Advanced Audio Typewriting, Music Proficiency

MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES Italian II SENIOR GENERAL COMMERCIAL COURSE FIRST YEAR Elements of Accounts CERTIFICATE IN OFFICE STUDIES FIRST YEAR (PART-TIME COURSE) Social Studies (Social Studies) CERTIFICATE IN OFFICE STUDIES SECOND YEAR (PART-TIME COURSE) (FULL-TIME COURSE) Law and the Individual, Practical Typewriting, Social Studies

HIGHER CERTIFICATE IN OFFICE STUDIES PART I Communication I, Clerical Operations and Procedures I, Accounts I, Office Organisation I HIGHER CERTIFICATE IN OFFICE STUDIES PART II Communication II, Clerical Operations and Procedures II, Accounts II, Office Organisation II SENIOR GENERAL COMMERCIAL COURSE THIRD YEAR ORDINARY NATIONAL CERTIFICATE COURSE IN BUSINESS STUDIES SECOND YEAR Accounting II, Economics, Geography II, Mathematics, Elements of Transport, Elements of Banking, Principles of Distribution, Business Case Processing

ORDINARY NATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FIRST YEAR Government I, Introduction to Economics ORDINARY NATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECOND YEAR Accounting III (Government), Elements of Insurance HIGHER NATIONAL CERTIFICATE COURSE IN BUSINESS STUDIES SECOND YEAR Cost Accounting I, Cost Accounting II, Company Law, Social Policies and Social Needs, Marketing, Research, Application of Statistics—Internal to the Firm

Forms of application returnable by 8th July, 1977, and further particulars relating to the appointments may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to The Secretary, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 2RU.

Education in a different dimension. A lot of educational jobs can be fairly predictable and routine. The job of a RAF Education Officer is neither of these. You will be dealing at management level with the organisation of further education at home and overseas and with the improvement of training courses and methods. This will involve administrative work in liaison with outside specialists and officers of all branches of the Service. You will find the work most rewarding and a useful background for civilian teaching. If you are looking for a worthwhile job where your contribution is truly valued—give thought to the RAF. You may choose to spend 4, 5 or 6 years in the RAF with a chance of longer engagement to the age of 38 or for 16 years. And, if you are considered good enough, there are opportunities for service to the age of 55. If you are interested, post this coupon now to Group Captain H.E. Bonhag, OBE, ADC, BA, RAF, Officer Careers (949 416/8), London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, HA7 4PZ. ONLY SO MANY CAN BECOME THE FEW. Please send me information about a career as an Education Officer in the RAF. Name, Address, Date of Birth, Telephone number (if possible).

RAF officer EDUCATION. The successful applicant will be required to teach and train candidates (aged 16 to 17 years) in all aspects of Seamanship on a residential pre-ooce training course. Additional duties will include work of an administrative nature, shared on a rotational basis with three other Second Officers. It is required that applicants should hold a Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate of Competency and be not more than 30.35 years of age. Previous teaching experience would be an advantage. The post, which is situated at Gravesend, Kent, can provide accommodation for a single person. Applications, giving full particulars, should be addressed to: The Secretary National Sea Training Trust Shipping Federation House 146-150 Minster London, EC3N 1ND

Area Senior Educational Psychologist. Soulsbury Salary Scale—Barnham Head Teacher 9 equivalent (£5,888-£7,663 per annum plus £312 supplement throughout plus £168 pay award). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, P.O. Box 50, Durham, DH1 1JL. It is required that applicants should hold a Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate of Competency and be not more than 30.35 years of age. Previous teaching experience would be an advantage. The post, which is situated at Gravesend, Kent, can provide accommodation for a single person. Applications, giving full particulars, should be addressed to: The Secretary National Sea Training Trust Shipping Federation House 146-150 Minster London, EC3N 1ND

Technical Education Council Full-time External Moderator (Sector A or B). The Council invites applications for the above post effective from 1 September, 1977, or as soon as possible after that date. The moderator will be based in the London and Home Counties area and applicants should have suitable experience relevant to the work of the Council's Sector A or Sector B programmes. The moderator will play a key role in establishing and maintaining the standards of the Council's awards by monitoring the operation of TEC programmes and assessment arrangements relevant to either Sector A or Sector B. Salary will be in the range £6,500 to £8,000 p.a. and starting salary will depend on previous experience. Further details of the above post can be obtained by writing to the Chief Officer (ref. EM) at 78 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA. Closing date for applications: Friday, 18 July, 1977.

78 Arts/Review

Cecilia, Magnus, Faust... Music in the hills

Robin Maconie looks ahead to this year's Proms

At a time of financial stringency, given added sharpness by uncertainty over the consequences of the...

In previous settings in years, Mr Ponsbury has contrived to set new priorities for Prom programmes. In the face of sharp critical opposition...

These are far-reaching gains, achieved with revolutionary modesty. Now audiences have more to listen for, critics have to work harder, conductors are no longer forced into a narrowly competitive...

The changeover period has not been entirely smooth. A distinguished music sinking almost out of sight...

Borraqué, Burtók and a new Percussion Quartet by the Hungarian Sándor Balassa, and works by Messiaen, Stockhausen, Boulez and Xenakis respectively. Others to look out for are Britovian's Melancolia I (Prom 22)...

A special concert in memory of Benjamin Britten will be given on September 7 by the ECO under Stuart Bedford...

Early music this year is less abundant than in previous years, and the selection indicates an awareness of something like a renaissance...

Arts festival

Barry Still at the Malvern Festival

In August 1929 a Festival began in a Worcestershire town under the Malvern Hills, with Shaw's The Apples Cart...

The following week, Sir Charles Groves brought down the Liverpool PO with a newly formed Nursery Suite, and Enigma...

The Royal Shakespeare Company mounted the Shaw, but with Dan Jupp in Hell. Clifford Williams directed a rich and enjoyable production...

The musical occasions in the Whitor Gardens suffered from the difficult acoustic and from the cramped conditions for orchestral ensembles...

Panorama

Orchestrated essay

Michael Church

Poor old Panorama! It isn't easy being the conscience of the middle classes. Produce a programme showing life in the contemporary classroom...

Each section of the discussion was preceded by a small piece of film, one an absolutely hilarious collation of 10-year-old views on what teachers should be like...

One of the few ideas developed at sufficient length to be of interest concerned teacher training with the aid of video-recorders and teaching blocks of this process were cogently set out...

The low social status of teachers, the high expectations society laid upon them, the strains of mixed ability teaching on their limited ability...

Violence in vogue

Heather Neill

Arena Theatre (BBC2) Wednesday June 15, ostensibly about modern playwrights, was actually a news programme. The message: this is a violent world and any playwright worth his salt must reflect the fact...

Remember Look Back in Anger? Twenty-one years later, the playwright is looking around and ahead in anger, expecting a Fascist takeover any time and wailing world in defence and warning...

If this seems to trivialise the work of Harrie Keefe, Howard Brenton, Trevor Griffiths and John McGrath, it was the ideological effect of attempting to deal with four playwrights (and other names and play titles dropped) in 50 minutes...

Who was the programme for? Only a complete uninitiate would have to be given so simplified a message. Surely Arena might more usefully have attempted to deal with one playwright thoroughly in the context of political theatre...

AdParnassum

Clement: his life and work. By Leon Plantinga. Oxford University Press £15.00, 19 315227 4.

Martin Phillipus Vincencius Franciscus Xaverius Clement was born in Rome in 1752—but we didn't even know that until quite recently...

The question is, why has his output remained in the whole, declined from those days of his lifetime, when he was even more famous than Mozart?

It is indeed a painstakingly detailed biography (chapters end with anything between three and seven pages of notes), lurching to a halt every so often to give a bar-by-bar commentary (with musical examples) of pieces of pieces written at the time...

Theatre and education

The show goes on

The Jubilee is not yet near. 4R Movement and Dance Group celebrate by re-enacting the year in Blackout at Lewisham Town Hall for a week beginning next Monday...

Uniform Theatre for Young People will tour London on July 8 and 9 with Cardiff with their London 80 under the Lion and the Unicorn were fighting for the Crown...

London Drama has just launched Showcase, to help teachers make up their own minds about comedy programmes on set texts. Several companies perform each month.

Social drinking

Betka Zamoyska

In a social situation you get too far drinking when the session is on track enough. How does teenage refusal a drink or change to something non-alcoholic in a way that would be socially acceptable to his peer group?

These are the sort of questions that many teachers are trying to tackle. The film goes on to show how people drinking at a discotheque. The film then charts the historical beginnings of alcohol through pictures of drinkers in pre-civilisation societies...

There are a series of shots of young people drinking at a party and the way in which their behaviour gradually becomes less inhibited until one or two fall asleep or become unconscious.

79 Broadcasting/Films/Briefings

ETV Playing with words

Cherida Mares

Many teachers are frustrated by the copyright restrictions which make it an offence to take general television programmes for use with their pupils. Yet these programmes can often of a standard which cannot be matched by the more modestly funded educational television...

Copyright restrictions also mean that short programmes may be recorded to expect teachers to have more than three years. While most primary schools do not own videotape recorders, many have tape recorders and if they are trying to build up a resource library, it is unrealistic to expect teachers to have more than three years...

Films

Inherited wisdom

Human Heredity 16mm colour, 18 minutes. British Heredity by Boulton-Hawker in association with Educational Foundation for Visual Aids. Available for sale from Boulton-Hawker Films Ltd, Hordleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk IP7 5BG, or for hire from National Audio Visual Aid Library.

Human Heredity is an update version of a film previously released in the early 1960s. It is four minutes longer than the first version and has been extensively revised. Animation is used for much of the time with occasionally a light hearted cartoon approach which should appeal to both pupil and teacher.

The next aspect of the film is concerned with another aspect of heredity, how swine are formed. A pair of identical twins describe, using a hamsterboard, how they came to be. The film then shows the fertilization of two different ova can produce twins like themselves.

Experience of childbirth

Lucy Gibson

Seeing Birth, a film by Helen Brew, the founder of the New Zealand Parents Centre movement, makes me afraid of ever going to hospital to have a baby. The film, narrated by R. D. Laing, is about women's experience of hospital childbirth.

It was made in New Zealand but the same things happen here and it concentrates on various unpleasant procedures involved in hospital deliveries. For example, it discusses artificial induction of labour, shaving of pubic hair, and episiotomy (an incision to enlarge the birth passage).

At the end of Birth, the hospital where much of it was filmed, are thanked for their cooperation; this seems ironic, as they come out of it badly. I was sympathetic to the film's plea for women to have control over their own bodies...

Briefings

Radio and tv OU and FE

The Critical Vocabulary (Saturday 06.05 VHF 3) A discussion of drama concensations on its specialized vocabulary. The Effect of World War I on Russia and Germany (Saturday 08.05 BBC 2) Film of Kalauer and Russia at the time of Kalauer and Tzar leads on to the study of the two socialist revolutions.

The members of the course team holding different opinions of the theory and practice of Organizational Development discuss the TV programmes "We have Consensus" and "I Cannot Negotiate". Language, Meaning and Empiricism (Saturday 16.40 VHF 4, Thursday 06.40 VHF 3) A discussion of the article by J. R. Searle—"Chomsky's Revolution in Linguistics".

An eye-witness account of Renaissance Florence. The writing of Vasari is analysed. Darrington Hall School (Sunday 08.05 BBC 2) Focuses on the problem of socialisation and social order. What are the constraints on behaviour in a seemingly free school? Know Your Body (Monday 18.30 Radio 3) Reiner Goldsmith, professor of physiology at Chelsea College, London, on the human body. The New Developments in Technological Education (Tuesday 19.00 Radio 3) New TEC courses require rethinking of methods of assessment and skills being tested. Politico Now (Tuesday late night BBC 1) Edward Heath aimed for a "quiet but total revolution" whose he became Prime Minister in 1970. Lord Carr and Heath himself explain their attitude to industrial relations, the Common Market and Northern Ireland. Looking at Television (Wednesday 11.30 ITV) "Futurevision" looks carefully at the Annan report and the technological developments in television. Will these two factors bring radical change in programmes? What does the public want? Music Hall (Friday 18.30 Radio 3) The last of four programme examines the reasons for the disappearance of the music hall. What has replaced them and is there any resemblance to the performances of the past?

Through cell division it is shown that the pattern of the chromosomes and consequently the genes is maintained. The number and the arrangement of chromosomes alters with different types of organism. The next aspect of the film is concerned with another aspect of heredity, how swine are formed. A pair of identical twins describe, using a hamsterboard, how they came to be. The film then shows the fertilization of two different ova can produce twins like themselves.

The film certainly succeeds in its aim of providing a simple human account of the development of heredity. With the developing interest in social areas of biology this will be a timely addition to the available resources in the area of genetics. The film could be used in a variety of courses over a wide age range. John Barker

Both these films show the need for society to respect the extreme vulnerability of mother and baby during birth. But the violence of Birth's attack on the health profession distracts from the important things it has to say. Inquiries about "Birth" to Media Thoughts Ltd, 2 Eton Road, London, NW3, or Ferguson Davidson Associates, 01-689 6894. "A Child is Born" to Gull's Sound and Vision Ltd, Woodstone House, Peterborough.